

THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. I.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

NO 18.

CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.

Closing of the New Loan.....	545	The Croton Water Supply.....	551
The New Gold Notes.....	546	Literature.....	552
British Liability for the Depredations of the Alabama.....	546	Notes and Queries.....	553
The Mexican Republic in the United States.....	549	Foreign Intelligence.....	558
A Commercial Steam Marine.....	549	Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	554

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks, National Banks, etc.....	556	Commercial Epitome.....	561
Sale Prices N. Y. Stock Exchange National, State, etc., Securities.....	560	Exports and Imports.....	561-62
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	570-71	Cotton Trade.....	562
		Breadstuffs.....	563
		Dry Goods Trade.....	564
		Prices Current and Tone of the Market.....	566

THE RAILWAY MONITOR AND INSURANCE JOURNAL.

Epitome of Railway News.....	569	Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List.....	572
Railroad, Canal, and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	570-71	Insurance and Mining Journal.....	573
		Postage to Foreign Countries.....	574

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insurance Companies.....	575	Bank Announcements, etc.....	576
--------------------------	-----	------------------------------	-----

The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is issued every Saturday morning with the latest news by mail and telegraph up to midnight of Friday. A DAILY BULLETIN is issued every morning with all the Commercial and Financial news of the previous day up to the hour of publication.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[Concessions for Subscriptions are not authorized to make Collections.]

For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, with THE DAILY BULLETIN, delivered by carriers to city subscribers, and mailed to all others.....	\$12 00
For THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, without THE DAILY BULLETIN.....	10 00
For THE DAILY BULLETIN, without THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.....	5 00

WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
(Chronicle Buildings,) 60 William Street, New York.

CLOSING OF THE NEW LOAN.

On Thursday last the subscription books to the 50 million loan were closed, the whole amount having been absorbed. The bonds were nominally sold at 103, but as interest was allowed on the compound notes, the real price was about 100 to those who bought the compound notes at the current rates. The natural result of the arrangement was to bring down the price of Five-twentieths in the market. They have accordingly fallen considerably, as will be seen from our Stock Exchange report; but they will probably advance again, now that the depressing cause is moved out of the way.

Another consequence attributed to this loan is the monetary stringency which has prevailed during the last two weeks. But it is easy to see that the placing of 50 millions of bonds in the bank vaults instead of notes which had

ceased to be active currency, could not directly contract the volume of our active paper money, and therefore would not tend to make any stringent spasm such as we saw a few days ago in the loan market. But it must be remembered that legal tender compound notes, though locked up and withdrawn from the circulation, continue to perform some of the functions of greenbacks. For instance these inert notes can be held as a bank reserve. For this purpose they are more profitable than greenbacks, as they bear interest, and thus increase the profits of the bankers, especially if the Secretary should prematurely prepay them, or what is the same thing, should receive them at par and interest in payment for bonds. Now when these older compound notes which are held as reserve are paid out of the banks into the Treasury, other notes have to be put in their place; for the reserve is by law required to be kept up. A contraction in the amount of the currency floating in the hands of the public is thus indirectly produced.

But the effect of this on the money market is very slight for two reasons, first: The banks will prefer to place in their reserve chests, the oldest and least active notes because of the larger amount of interest accrued upon them; and secondly this stagnant part of the circulation has for obvious reasons less influence over the loan market than have the active, more efficient, more swift-moving greenbacks.

The late spasm in the money market, therefore, was not caused by the negotiation of the loan, though by it some of the symptoms of stringency were no doubt exaggerated and increased. An evening journal offers the following explanation of this question:

"The temporary stringency caused by the speculation in cotton, produce and other commodities, and by the demand for currency at the South and West, has been unfavorable to the negotiation of this loan, and has tended to depress the prices of seven-thirties and other government securities, besides drawing down the temporary deposits in the Sub-treasury. Had the loan been put on the market in August, when it was first talked of, the effects, it is believed, would have been scarcely felt in the money market, or if perceptible at all, would simply have produced a gentle salutary contraction."

This is probably correct as far as it goes, but when the financial history of this period comes to be written, probably it will appear that the shrewd manipulations of a combined clique of large capitalists have had more to do with the production of such short sudden spasms in the money market than is generally supposed.

The most important result of the loan is that it has developed a general belief in a policy of contraction, of gradual return to specie payments, and a general desire that the policy thus begun will be steadily carried out. The advocates of inflation have been approaching Mr. McCulloch with

remonstrances, and they will no doubt make their appeal to Congress. But all will inevitably be in vain so long as the people demand a sound stable currency based on hard money.

Such, then, are some of the points suggested by the recent conversion of fifty millions of securities from six per cent in currency interest to six per cent interest in gold. The next movement towards contraction should of course be to pay off a considerable part of the Treasury call loans, the large amount and mischievous effects of which as has been repeatedly urged, constitute them the weak point of the financial situation.

THE NEW GOLD NOTES.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has been elicited during the last week respecting Mr. McCulloch's new issue of gold certificates, and the prevailing opinion seems to be that little public good and some probable harm is to be anticipated from them. They are to bear no interest, and in order to fit them to act as currency, the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 will be payable to bearer; while the larger notes of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 will be payable to the order of the depositor. The authority under which this new gold currency is issued is the 5th section of the Act of March 3d. 1863, which is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin and bullion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand; and certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury; and the certificates for coin or bullion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports."

At the Sub-Treasury in this city five millions of dollars of these notes arrived yesterday. They are very well executed, and are printed in gold ink by the patent process which is owned, we believe, by one of the managers of the printing office connected with the Treasury Department. In about a week the arrangements will be complete at the New York Sub-Treasury, and the reception of gold deposits will then begin.

One of the chief advantages anticipated from these deposits is the amassing of a large accumulation of coin by the government. This coin, it is claimed, will permanently remain in the Treasury vaults, as its owners will not require it, but will prefer to keep the gold notes, and to use them for the payment of duties, and even for exportation instead of coin. The possession of nearly all the gold in the country, with permission to sell at his discretion, is to give the Secretary of the Treasury the control of the gold market, and as his operations are kept secret, and the law expressly allows him to issue gold checks to the extent of 20 per cent beyond the amount of coin or bullion in the Treasury, he will have the command of a large amount of gold, by the manipulation of which, it is supposed, he will be able to regulate the market price of gold and foreign exchange.

Such are the chief present advantages claimed for the plan. As to the subordinate reasons for its adoption at the present time, we are told that Mr. McCulloch "has been induced to exercise the authority of the Act of Congress on this subject by reason of the very large movement of gold of late, at and through his New York office. He has no solicitude to have the public avail themselves of the new arrangement one dollar beyond their own convenience. They can take their gold interest of him in coin or in gold back certificates; the importers and gullion brokers can buy gold of him deliverable in bags or in gold cash certificates; the

customs duties in either. The Government propose to make no charge for the safe keeping of gold and the employment of gold cash certificates to represent it, nor will it pay a premium in the shape of interest for having the gold left in the Treasury."

The plan, however, is by no means new. Since the adoption of the Sub-Treasury system in 1846, this method has been frequently suggested for mobilizing the large amount of specie which has been permanently kept idle in the Treasury. The arguments for the plan are ably summed up by Professor Bowen in his lectures on "Banks and Bank Currency." He says:

"The mere presence of a reserve fund of coin and bullion in the country is no safeguard if it be locked up as in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, whence it will not be forthcoming to meet a drain, whether that drain be caused by a demand for export or by a general propensity to hoard coin, stimulated by alarm for the safety of the banks. The fund so locked up might as well, for any practical purpose, be on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The only use to which this idle treasury fund could be put with a view to the improvement of the currency would be to make it the basis for an issue by the government of an equivalent sum in small notes designed for general circulation. As these notes would be issued only in payment of government debt or in ordinary expenditure, the Treasury would still have the use of all its funds while preserving intact in its vaults an amount of specie equal to the whole amount of its notes in circulation. There would indeed be no economy in the adoption of this currency as a corresponding amount of specie would be idle in the Treasury."

These ideas were embodied in a scheme submitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by Colonel James Worrell, in 1856. His proposition was in the form of a request to Congress from the Legislature to mobilize the specie in the Treasury, to displace the insecure small-note circulation of the banks, and to provide a safe and convenient specie circulation resting on the faith of the Federal Government, and represented, dollar for dollar, by coin actually in the Treasury. At a later period a bill for the establishment of this plan was actually drawn, to be presented to Congress; but it was not favored by the government of Mr. Buchanan, and it consequently failed.

There is no doubt that under proper regulations specie notes might be issued representing coin in the Treasury; but while our currency is in so depreciated and unstable a condition, it is on many accounts undesirable, and productive of confusion to have in circulation government notes representing two standards of value differing so widely from each other as the greenback dollar and the dollar in coin. A more obvious objection lies against the permission to issue notes for specie not actually in the Treasury. The law allows an excess of 20 per cent. Consequently if 100 millions of coin were in the Treasury, notes to the amount of 120 millions might be issued; and the position in which the government would be placed in time of panic would be extremely dangerous. But as the plan is decided upon and will be at once subjected to the test of experience, we refrain from further comment. The public will have an opportunity of judging from actual results how wisely Mr. McCulloch has acted in adopting in time of peace a measure which was sanctioned by Congress to meet exigencies connected with the war.

BRITISH LIABILITY FOR THE DEPREDATIONS OF THE ALABAMA.

IMPORTANT diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister at London, and Earl Russel, respecting the liability of England for the depredations of the Alabama is just published. We are surprised to see that Earl Russel appears to rest his defence upon the fact that "the law officers of the crown must be held to be better interpreters of a British statute than any foreign government can be presumed to be." We will readily admit this if desired, for we never supposed that because the British Legislative Act commonly

called the "Foreign Enlistment Act," was violated, that, therefore, the government was liable.*

Doubtless, this act shows very clearly what the British Parliament deemed the duty of that nation toward other nations; it gives a most decided and important construction on their part to the "Law of Nations," as applicable to such cases; but surely it cannot be urged, as a ground for their liability, that they have failed to execute their own statutes, their own merely municipal law, when it is not alleged or pretended that any treaty exists requiring its execution. No nation can thus intermeddle with another, or thus interfere in what may well be denominated their "private affairs."

Our claim rests on a more solid foundation—on the Law of Nations. That law prescribes the duties and liabilities of neutral nations, and under it a mere recital of the facts would seem to be all that is necessary to establish the justness of the demand made by the United States.

The Alabama, originally the gunboat "290" (and so-called from the number of British subjects who contributed to her fitting out) was being fitted out as a vessel of war in Liverpool in June, 1862. Mr. Adams on the 22d of that month addressed a note to Earl Russel expressly calling attention to the fact, and in the same note stated that the *Oreto*, fitted out in the same port, and to which Earl Russel's attention had been called on the 15th of February, 1862, had sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of March, and had gone directly to Nassau, and was there completing her armament, &c., for the purpose of depredating on the commerce of the United States, notwithstanding it had been averred by the British officials at Liverpool that her destination was Palermo, and that Earl Russel had so stated to Mr. Adams.

Earl Russel, on the 4th day of July, 1862, informed Mr. Adams that there was no attempt on the part of the builders to disguise the fact that the vessel (the "290") was intended as a vessel of war; they did not deny that she had been built for a foreign government; but they did not feel disposed to reply to any questions respecting her destination after the left Liverpool. On the 22d of July, depositions were sent

to Earl Russel, accompanied by the opinion of Mr. Collier, a reputable English lawyer, that it was the duty of the government, on that evidence, to detain the vessel, and that the government of the United States would have good grounds of complaint if she were allowed to escape. On the 29th of July, the vessel sailed, without register or clearance. On the 31st of July, Earl Russel informed Mr. Adams that a delay in determining on the case of the "290" had been caused by the sudden sickness of the Queen's Advocate, incapacitating him for business! That this had rendered it necessary to call in other parties, whose opinions had at last been given for the detention of the vessel; but before the order arrived at Liverpool the vessel was gone. On the 16th of October, 1862, Earl Russel received further evidence from Mr. Adams of the character of this vessel, and the business for which she was intended. In reply to that information, and the accompanying complaints of Mr. Adams, Earl Russel places his justification simply on the ground that "the Foreign Enlistment Act can be evaded by very subtle contrivances, but that her majesty cannot, on that account, go beyond the letter of existing laws."

Having left Liverpool on the 29th of July, the vessel sailed to Terceira, in the Azores, and there anchored. She there received from the British barque *Agrippina*, which had sailed from the Thames, the greater portion of her guns and stores; she soon afterwards took on board from the British steamer *Bahama*, which had cleared from Liverpool on the 12th of August, Captain Semmes, fifty more men, and additional stores. Semmes hoisted the rebel flag, named the vessel the *Alabama*, and with a crew, the greater part of which belonged to the English Naval Reserve, soon afterwards set out on his mission.

After her departure from Terceira, the *Alabama* often cruised for a week at a time, in the aggregate for months, in the British West Indian waters; she was often in British West Indian ports; for six days at one time she was in the port of Kingston, Jamaica. There did not elapse any one period of forty-eight hours, after her departure from Terceira until her destruction, when it was not in the power of the British government to seize and take possession of her. No steps for this purpose were, however, taken.

Such then are the facts, all of which, except those of public notoriety, have been gathered from official documents.

The Law of Nations is defined by an eminent writer on that subject to be, "the law which determines the rights and regulates the intercourse of independent States, in peace and in war; is founded on custom and implied contract; has sprung up from mutual consent, and is the written law which the consent of nations has established." By this all civilized nations are bound. This law is found in the works of various publicists of admitted authority, and in the decisions of high tribunals here and elsewhere. We shall refer to none that are not universally accredited. The duty of neutral nations, as between belligerents in time of war, is very clearly stated.

Wheaton, in his "Elements of International Law" (page 697, Ed. of 1863), thus states the law. "The neutral is not at liberty to favor one party, to the detriment of the other; it is his duty to be every way careful to do equal and exact justice to both parties."

Phillimore (Commentaries on International Law, vol. 3, p. 181), says, "The relation of neutrality consists in two principal things, (1.) entire abstinence from any participation in the war; (2.) impartiality of conduct toward both belligerents. It is for the neutral perpetually to recollect, and practically to carry out, the maxim 'that he is an enemy who does that which pleases the enemy.'

Kent (Commentaries, vol. 1, p. 113, 5th Ed.) w

*We give below extracts from the "Foreign Enlistment Act," 59 Geo. III, ch. 69.
—"See 7. And be it further enacted, that if any person within any part of the Kingdom, or in any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, shall, without the leave and license of His Majesty, for that purpose first had and obtained, as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist or be concerned in the equipping, furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel, with intent or in order that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, or of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or people, as a transport or store ship, or with intent to cruise or commit hostilities against any prince, state or potentate, or against the subjects or citizens of any prince, state or potentate, or against the persons exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government in any colony, province, or part of any province or country, or against the inhabitants of any foreign colony, province, or part of any province or country with whom His Majesty shall not then be at war; or shall within the United Kingdom or any part of His Majesty's dominions, or in any settlement, colony, territory, island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any commission for any ship or vessel, to the intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine and imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted, and every such ship or vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may belong to or be on board of any such ship or vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any officer of His Majesty's customs or excise, or officer of His Majesty's navy, who is by law empowered to make seizures for any forfeiture incurred under any of the laws of customs or excise, or the laws of trade or navigation, to seize such ships and vessels as aforesaid, and in such places and such manner in which the officers of His Majesty's customs or excise and the officers of His Majesty's navy are empowered respectively to make seizures under the laws of customs and excise, or under the laws of trade and navigation; and that every such ship and vessel, with the tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all the materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may belong to or be on board of such ship or vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned for any breach of the laws made for the protection of the revenues, customs and excise, or of the laws of trade and navigation.

**See 8. And be it further enacted, that if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any part of His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, without the leave and license of His Majesty first had and obtained, as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing or augmenting, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship or vessel of war, cruiser, or armed vessel which, at the time of her arrival in any part of the United Kingdom, or any part of His Majesty's dominions, was ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign prince, state or potentate, or of any person or persons exercising or assuming to exercise any power of government in or over any colony, province, or part of any province or people, belonging to the subjects of any such prince, state or potentate, or to the inhabitants of any colony, province, or part of any province or country, under the control of any person or persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the powers of government, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon being convicted thereof, upon any information or indictment, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the court before which such offender shall be convicted."

thority is equally respected in Europe and America, says: "A neutral is not to favor one belligerent at the expense of the other."

It would be a work of supererogation to accumulate authorities on this point. All writers on the Law of Nations concur in relation to the duties of neutrals. The rule, as stated above, is found in nearly the same words in Grotius, Book 3, ch. 27; Byrkenhook, Book 1, ch. 9; Vattel, Book 3, ch. 7; Azuni, Part II., ch. 1, art. 3. The rule, as thus laid down, will not be questioned; its spirit and substance being, that the neutral shall not do, nor permit any within his jurisdiction to do, any act in behalf of one belligerent that would manifestly and naturally tend to the detriment of the other, or any act which would enable one to do an injury to the other which he could not do were it not for the act of the neutral; the conduct of the neutral must be, not only in form but in reality and effect, *absolutely impartial*.

Such being the rule, do not the facts (as above set forth), in the case of the Alabama, show its violation by Great Britain?

No one will deny that the fitting out of the Alabama, for the purposes for which she was intended and to which she was immediately applied, was a direct and palpable act of aid and benefit to the Rebel Government and of equally direct and palpable detriment to the Government and people of the United States. It was a manifest and clear departure from that "impartiality," as between the belligerents, which "neutral" Great Britain was "bound to adopt;" it was the doing that "which was well pleasing to the enemy;" it was "favoring one party to the detriment of the other."

It is not a little surprising that Earl Russel assumes that the only law which enables the British Government to interfere in such cases is "The Foreign Enlistment Act." If, indeed, the acts, or the evidently intended acts, in the case of the Alabama, were a violation of the *Law of Nations*, and were to be judged of by that law, then it may truly be said that there is and can be no nation in Christendom in whose Government does not *inhere* the power and the duty, irrespective of its municipal law, of preventing and punishing such violation. Such power exists *ex necessitate rei* and springs from, and is involved in, the great law of nations, as of individuals the law of *self-preservation*. As on the one hand, we have no right to complain of the non-execution of a municipal law of that country, so, on the other, she cannot excuse herself for a violation of her duties, as a member of the family of nations, on the ground that she has no law on her statute-book affording the appropriate remedy. The only practical benefit of the statute referred to, in regard to the present question, is, as already stated, that it is an emphatic assertion by her legislature of the duties devolved on her by the *Law of Nations*. Burlamaqui, in his "Treatise on Natural Law," states the rule truly when he says, "It is *presumed* that a Sovereign knows what his subjects openly commit, and his power of hindering the evil is likewise *always presumed*."

In a question of this kind we can have no better guide than the repeated and deliberate precedents of the two Governments. To begin with those of the United States.

That there should have been, as there was, in this country in the latter part of the last century, immediately after the close of the war of Independence, an almost universal feeling of grateful affection for France, was perfectly natural. Notwithstanding the state of the public mind, our duties as neutrals, (as between France and Great Britain,) *springing entirely from the law of nations, and without any statute on our part*, were performed (it may be well said, under the circumstances,) in a spirit of lofty devotion to law and duty. In 1793 President Washington instructed the proper officers to

prosecute all persons who should violate the *Law of Nations* in respect to France and England. Immediately after this the British minister expressed his *belief* that a vessel—the "Little Sarah"—was fitting out as a French privateer. Proceedings were immediately taken for her seizure, and her armament being such as *might* be used for a privateer, *she was prevented from sailing*. Similar proceedings, *on similar grounds*, were taken against the "Republican." She was seized and detained, and, with the persons engaged in fitting her out, was delivered over to the proper tribunals.

Numerous other cases of a similar kind occurred about that period. Mr. Canning, in a speech in Parliament in 1819, commended in the highest terms the conduct of our country at a time when universal popular sentiment rendered it so difficult to observe the obligations of neutrality.

At the time of the war between Spain and her revolted colonies in South America, great as naturally was our sympathy with the latter, numerous vessels which were fitted out in New Orleans and its vicinity, with the *suspected* object of acting as privateers against Spain, were *seized and detained*, and the parties prosecuted and punished.

During the war between the German Confederation and Denmark (1848), a war steamer was purchased in New York by the former; her sailing was objected to by the latter on account of the war; *she was detained* for some time and was *not permitted to sail* till a satisfactory bond was given that she should not be used against Denmark. This case is fully stated in the Congressional documents of the 1st session of the thirty-first Congress.

In the Canadian rebellion of 1838, it is a matter of public history that *preventive* measures of the most efficient kind were adopted by our government to maintain, in spirit and practical effect, our relations of amity with Great Britain. A reference to particular instances would unnecessarily extend this paper: the official records of both countries abound in proofs on the subject. That rebellion was regarded by Great Britain very much as this was by the United States.

During the Crimean war in 1855, the "Maury," a vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States was loading in the port of New York; on an affidavit of a very imperfect character, furnished by the British consul on his allegation of *suspicion*, that she was to be used as a Russian privateer, *she was seized and detained*, and her cargo carefully examined. She was released, the consul being fully satisfied of the groundlessness of his suspicions, and he publicly apologised for his conduct. This vessel was being fitted out by a merchant (Mr. Low,) of unquestioned standing and integrity, and whose antecedents were without reproach, whereas, the Alabama was being prepared for sea by parties who had *just before* been guilty of gross falsehood and fraud on the British Government in dispatching the Oretto.

In every one of the above instances this Government did precisely what was requested of the British Government by our minister in the case of the Alabama—namely, it applied the requisite *preventive* means; in no case was the testimony more persuasive than that presented in the case of the Alabama.

Great Britain furnishes her share of precedents.

It is a well known historical fact, that the aid furnished by the subjects of France (not by its government) to the United States during the war of the Revolution, in the way of fitting out and despatching vessels and the like, was the ground of a declaration of war by Great Britain against France. The cases are in all respects precisely parallel, in view of the light in which the colonies were regarded by Great Britain. That was aid furnished to "revolted colonies"—this is aid furnished to "revolted States;" those "colonies" were weak and powerless on the ocean—these "States" were equally so;

that aid was vital to the "colonies"—this was so to the "rebel States." It was the violation of her duties as a "neutral" of which Great Britain complained (and justly) of France; it was the violation of her duties as a neutral of which we (and with equal justice) complain of Great Britain.

In 1828, Donna Maria was the recognized sovereign of Portugal. Don Miguel, her uncle, headed a rebellion against the Government and caused himself to be declared king, and succeeded in getting possession of a considerable part of the kingdom. Application was made to the British government to aid the queen—her uncle being a usurper, as was alleged. That Government refused to interfere, as it was a *domestic quarrel* in Portugal. Terceira, one of the Azores, and part of the dominions of Portugal, was then in possession of the queen. Some Portuguese subjects came to England; it was suspected that they came to fit out an expedition against Don Miguel. The Government, deeming that this would be a breach of neutrality, forbade it, and the representative of the queen was notified that no such enterprise could be carried on in England. He stated that the vessels, which were fitting out, were going to Brazil. Four vessels, with several hundred unarmed men on board, sailed from the port of Plymouth. The Government suspected that the vessels were going to Terceira and sent a fleet to watch them and prevent a landing. The four vessels arrived off Terceira; they were fired at by the English commodore and *stopped*. This matter came up in Parliament, and the Government was *sustained* on the ground that the armament was fitted out in a British port; that having been equipped under the pretence of going to Brazil it was not stopped before sailing; and that the Government was therefore bound by the duty of neutrality to prevent by force an armament so equipped from disembarking even in the dominions of the Portuguese queen. This case is fully stated in the third volume of *Phillimore*.

Many more references to elementary writers and to adjudged cases on the Law of Nations might be made; but sufficient authority, it is believed, has already been adduced and its applicability sufficiently shown, to satisfy intelligent and impartial minds that Great Britain, in the case of the Alabama, has violated her obligations of neutrality to the United States. This point being established, it will not be disputed that the Law of Nations imposes on her the consequent duty of reparation. That reparation can be made only by the payment of the pecuniary losses sustained by our citizens in consequence of that violation of neutrality.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE week which ends to-day has brought us the official proclamation of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico announcing the flight of Don Benito Juarez from the Mexican territory, the complete dispersion of the republican armies, and the establishment of the imperial authority from the Gulf to the Pacific.

This proclamation further puts all persons who may hereafter be found in arms against the Empire in Mexico out of the protection of the laws, and delivers them over to execution as literal banditti, men, that is in the old mediæval phrase, *for le ban*, wolf-heads and liable to be shot without trial. This is a very serious matter for the friends of the Mexican Republic in the United States; and we regret to see that the diplomatic agents of the fallen President Juarez manifest a disposition to worsen instead of bettering their position and their cause by fulminating threats of confiscation and chastisement against American citizens who may carry their capital and their enterprise into Mexico under the protection of the only organized government which now exists in that country. It is perfectly true that the government of the United States has not recognized the govern-

ment of the Emperor Maximilian. But it is also perfectly true that all the other important governments of the civilised world from Russia to Brazil, have recognized the protégé of Napoleon as the lawful sovereign of Mexico. This being the case it is certain that whatever may be the eventual destiny of the Emperor Maximilian, all the contracts made under his authority between the Mexican government and the subjects of England, France, Russia, Spain and Brazil, will be enforced by the governments of those countries against any and all governments which may succeed him in Mexico. So that if the Mexican Empire were to fall to-morrow, and the Mexican Republic to be re-established upon its ruins, the only foreigners now in Mexico to whom that event would bring ruin and disaster would be the citizens of the United States! A more ingenious method of converting Americans from their natural sympathy with the Republic to a sympathy of interest with the Empire could hardly have been hit upon by the cleverest of Maximilian's own agents.

The apparent impotence of the authorities which thus denounce both a retroactive and a prospective war against friendly foreigners anxious to develop the resources of their country, only makes this strange proceeding ridiculous as well as odious.

If the Mexican republicans are ever to recover the control, which they have for the present certainly lost, of the Mexican territory, they must, as rational men and good citizens, desire to find that territory better administered, and its inhabitants more prosperous than when, by the force of foreign arms, their authority was overthrown. It would be striking a deadly blow indeed at the world's regard for Mexican republicanism for its votaries to avow that their main hope of seeing the republic of their love restored lay, in the perpetuation of anarchy and poverty and ignorance throughout the Mexican domains. We, in the United States, believe that the republican form of government is surest to commend itself to the happiest and the most enlightened communities. From our point of view it would appear that the very worst thing Maximilian can do for imperialism in Mexico is to import American capital and American energy into the land. With these, American ideas must travel thither likewise, and it would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for the agents of the republic in this country to encourage in all possible ways the policy which Maximilian himself has adopted, of inviting our citizens to turn their attention to the resources and the opportunities of Mexico.

To threaten us, as these agents now on the contrary do, that individual Americans shall hereafter be made to suffer in their persons and their property for the constancy with which the American government clings to the falling cause of a sister republic, is the height at once of absurdity and of injustice.

Austria has not yet recognized the accession of Victor Emanuel to the throne of United Italy, but the Italian government, though in actual possession of the Duchies from which their Austrian princes have been driven out, does not forbid Austrian commerce to flourish in Italian ports, nor Austrian subjects to bring their wealth and their talents into Italy.

We sincerely trust that the action taken by Mr. Romero in this matter may be reconsidered and explained away.

A COMMERCIAL STEAM MARINE.

Now that with the return of peace our commerce both coastwise and with foreign countries is again resuming its former channels, and sanguine expectations are entertained of future supremacy, the employment of steam in our mercantile marine will necessarily become more general. Al-

ready New York has some twelve steamship lines in the southern trade, with about 120,000 tonnage, in addition to the California and Havana lines, and the lines to Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Fall River and Portland, and on the Hudson. Philadelphia has four lines in the coastwise trade, New Orleans three, Boston three and Baltimore two. Additional lines are in contemplation to South America and the West Indies; and the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steamship Company is building a fleet for the trade with Asia.

The total number of steam vessels inspected by the Government Inspectors for the year ending on the 30th of August, 1864 was 1471 with a tonnage of 520,790, an increase over the year previous of 115,367. This has been handsomely increased during the year just concluded. The number of steam vessels inspected at this port alone during the year ending August 31, 1865, including ferry-boats, was 526, and the tonnage 228,187.

The wants of commerce will henceforth more imperatively require the use of steamers in preference to sailing vessels. Regularity and punctuality are more rigidly demanded. The sailing vessel is too uncertain for our rapid age, and must pass before many years "from the hands of the merchant to those of the historian." The chief consideration of our ship-owners and engineers relates to the form in which steam propulsion is to be used.

The principle on which the steam engine is applied in the propelling of ships is the same as that by which oars are used for boats. The momentum obtained by driving the water backward reacts on the vessel and moves it forward. To do this most perfectly it is requisite to construct the propeller so as to drive the water in a direction parallel with the keel from stem to stern. The more directly backward the water is forced, the more power exists in the propeller, and when there is added to this advantage that of frequency of revolutions of the wheel, the point of expeditious navigation is gained. In the recent trial of the Algonquin and Winooski at the wharf in New York, the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy was to determine the question of the relative speed of each by the number of revolutions actually made within a given time. When the trial trip takes place it will probably be determined whether Mr. Welles has selected a proper mode for deciding the controversy.

The two modes of propulsion, the paddle-wheel and the screw, differ in the following respects: The paddle-wheel has its shaft running across the vessel at right angles with the keel, and its face looks sidewise directly with it. The shaft of the screw being placed parallel and directly above its face looks toward the stern at right angles to the keel. The paddle-wheel bears to the screw under steam power a relation analogous to that which oars sustain to the scull under hand-power. When motion alone is the object sought, the rotatory is best for the purpose; and the paddle-wheel acting on this principle is therefore preferred to the screw, the propulsion of which is indirect and oblique.

The screw is called into use to avoid the difficulty of unequal action of paddle-wheels in rough weather, and as an auxiliary, to unite the power of steam with that of the wind. Hence it is not used where an even keel and even action of the paddles is always possible. Early experimenters in this country essayed with it and soon found that its advantages were to be obtained only in deep water with vessels of a heavy draught. In shallow water it could not be used, and in smooth water it was not desirable. Such were the waters of the United States, especially of the navigable rivers; and hence the paddle-wheel was generally adopted and has since maintained the ascendancy. American navigators still adhere to their preference for it, and are reluctant to adopt the screw-propeller even for the ocean.

The English, copying from them, also adopted the paddle-wheel, and from 1812 till 1837, employed it altogether. It was hard to break through the prejudice and substitute another form of engine. The problem of steam navigation presented different conditions on the other side of the ocean. While the Americans had navigable rivers of unequalled length to traverse, lakes, bays, and inlets, and were required to contrive a steamer adapted to navigation inland and in smooth water, the British engineer had the more difficult task of constructing vessels for navigating among a group of islands separated from each other by straits, channels, and gulfs, and communication with other countries. After a quarter of a century of varied experience with paddle-wheels it was finally learned that screw propellers were best suited for the deep channels and boisterous weather of that side of the Atlantic.

As has been remarked the relative advantages of screw and paddle propellers depend in a great degree upon the draught of water. Experiments with steamers in the British navy showed that in a deep immersion the screw has an advantage over the other of one and one half per cent; but that with a medium immersion the paddle-wheel had one and three-fourths per cent advantage, which was increased to four and three-fourths in light immersion. This gives, in long voyages, an advantage to the screw at first when there is a heavy draught of water; but afterward to the paddle-wheel, as the fuel is consumed and the vessel lightened. In rough weather, where the paddle-wheels, by the rolling and plunging of the vessel, are liable at one time to be deeply plunged into the water, and at another to be raised out of it, the screw will possess an obvious advantage.

In the case of ocean steamers, English engineers insist that paddle vessels fitted with the ordinary radial wheels, and screw vessels fitted with the ordinary screw, are about equally effective in calm weather and in fair winds where the draught of water is small. But where the vessels are loaded deeply, the screw has an advantage, as it acts to best purpose when deeply immersed in the water, and the paddles do badly. This is very important, for vessels going out on a long voyage and carrying much coal are generally heavily loaded. But when head winds are encountered the paddle-wheel vessel burns less coal. The engines work more slowly and so consume less steam and fuel. But the screw revolves at about the same velocity whether the wind is adverse or favorable, or when the vessel is actually lying at anchor; and as a consequence no such diminution takes place. The speed is not accelerated, in case of head winds, by the additional consumption. The screw most suitable for propelling in good weather is too short for the purpose when there is a heavy resistance. If it is prevented from pursuing its spiral course in the water it will displace the water sidewise, as it does when the engine is in motion with the vessel at anchor, thus wasting power upon an unavailing agitation of the water.

English builders, for the several reasons stated, have determined in favor of the screw, and for the last twenty-five years most of the British steamers have been constructed with screw-propellers. They steer better and quicker, and turn in much less space under steam than the paddle-wheel ships. The currents thrown by the slip of the screw against the rudder counteract the "dead water" that impairs its efficient action; whereas the paddle-wheel by its "slip"—the difference between the speed actually obtained and that which should exist by mathematical calculation—produce currents which cause apparently an increase of the speed of the vessel through the water, and at the same time create at the stern a corresponding actual increase of dead water.

Whatever objections may exist against paddle-wheel steam

vessels, when considered with relation to the purposes of commerce apply with still greater force when reference is had to the purposes of national defense. The paddle-wheels may be readily destroyed by the shot of an enemy, whereas the screw propeller is protected by being beneath the surface of the water. Hence, the screw has been generally adopted for war purposes. The British Admiralty introduced its use into the Royal Navy at a comparatively early day. The keels of eight screw vessels were laid in 1842; twenty-six more in 1848; and in 1848 there was no less than forty-five government screw-steamers of war. In 1856 the British steam navy was constituted as follows: 43 line-of-battle ships and 24 frigate and mortar ships with screws; 90 paddle-wheel war steamers, 76 smaller vessels with screw propellers; 47 troop-ships and 155 gun-boats. Since that period the number has been greatly increased.

The exigencies of the recent civil war induced the Navy Department to resort also to the use of steam vessels, and many of our merchantmen were transformed into gunboats, transports, etc. The creation of an iron-clad steam navy, which was first begun at the South, also grew out of the emergency, effecting a revolution in naval warfare.

The experience of American navigation has determined in favor of the paddle-wheel, not only because of its superior adaptedness to our smooth and shallow waters, but because of its economy. We generally use single engines and consume less fuel. The English engineers generally use double engines, which adds to the expense in this particular. For speed, which is demanded for passenger transit, the paddle-wheel is preferable. The screw-propellers make little progress against head winds, and yet involve the same expense to no good purpose.

But in commerce, where regularity and dispatch are required in preference to expedition, the screw is by far most to be preferred. A vessel propelled by the paddle-wheel of 1,600 tons burden and 3,500 horse power will carry 400 tons of cargo and coal, for a voyage of 500 miles, in about forty-five and a half hours; whereas a screw-vessel of 400 tons burden and 100 horse-power will carry the same amount of cargo, besides coal, on the same voyage.

But the most profitable employment of the screw is as auxiliary to other modes of propulsion. It is used to great advantage in conjunction with sails; as in that way, the two agencies more or less counterbalance the defects of the each other, and prevent loss of time from calms and head winds. An auxiliary screw steamer will carry freight at one-third the cost of a full paddle-wheel.

The experiment of employing the screw and paddle-wheel together has been several times tried, with more or less success, as in the case of the Great Eastern. The results in the way of economy and expedition have not, however, been sufficiently established to induce naval architects to recommend the combination. The present indications, therefore, are that for marine commerce the screw in conjunction with sails will be the motive power most employed, till further experience shall lead to new improvements.

THE CROTON WATER SUPPLY.

AMONG the results of the recent drouth, the deficiency of the supply of water in the public reservoirs has been one of the most prominent. A few days since, public notice was given by the commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the city of New York that the citizens should take care not to waste or unnecessarily use the water till a greater supply could be obtained. Boston, Albany, Syracuse and other cities have also experienced the effects of the drouth in the same manner.

There has been cause for apprehension several times, with-

in the few past years, of the failure of the regular water supplies. Two years ago the Croton Aqueduct Board found it necessary to prohibit for several weeks the use of the Croton water for watering the streets and washing the sidewalks. The probability this time, however, is that the heavy rains of autumn will soon remove from us the threatened water famine, and enable us to resume our former profuseness. But with the increase of population, and a pretty certain recurrence of seasons of drouth, owing to the general destruction of the forests, it is evident that further provision is absolutely necessary.

This subject was laid before the Legislature of 1865, and after an active struggle, a law was passed to authorise the borrowing of three hundred thousand dollars on the credit of the city of New York, to be employed for the purchase of land in the counties of Putnam and Westchester, and the construction of "impounding or receiving reservoirs and appurtenances for the purpose of keeping up a full supply of water during the seasons when the daily flow of the Croton river is insufficient to meet the wants of said city of New York." When this work shall have been accomplished it is to be desired that New York may not very soon be subjected to the appeals and orders of the Croton Department to be careful about the use of the water. It is a matter too vital to the health and comfort of our population, to be furnished by measure or with limitation.

The introduction of water into New York from Croton river dates back only about a quarter of a century. The authorities of the city appear to have been tardy to an extraordinary degree in respect to this matter. It was hard to convince the tax-paying citizens that the measure was of importance sufficient to warrant the outlay. The subject had been agitated for many years. It had been shown that the soil of Manhattan island, underlain by gneiss rock, could not retain water ample enough in supply for the necessities of the population; and scientific men demonstrated further that the decaying and excrementitious matter daily added a pestilential element which would before many years render the city unsafe for residence.

Nevertheless, the matter had not been wholly neglected. The Manhattan Company was incorporated with a perpetual charter in 1799 through the instrumentality of Aaron Burr, for the avowed purpose of supplying the city with pure and wholesome water. The yellow fever had prevailed the previous year and alarmed the authorities. The Company sunk a well in Cross street, worked two steam engines of eighteen horse-power, which raised about seven hundred thousand gallons daily, constructed a reservoir on Chambers street, laid down twenty-five miles of pipe and supplied some two thousand homes. Another well was afterward constructed near the corner of Broadway and Bleecker street; but the water was neither "pure nor wholesome." Banking was the speciality of the Company and was conducted with great success.

In 1823 the Sharon Canal Company was incorporated, with a right to all the water on its route from Connecticut to the city of New York for the use of its works and to supply the wants of this city. In 1825 the New York Water Works Company was also incorporated, but was unable by reason of the opposition of the Manhattan and Sharon Canal Companies to accomplish any thing. In 1827, the New York Well Company was chartered, but failed to obtain water ample for general use. Finally, the City Reservoir was constructed on Thirteenth street at an outlay of \$42,233, and the water raised by a steam engine and carried in pipes to all parts of the city not before supplied. This met for a time the wants of the population.

The public attention, however, continued to be directed to

projects to furnish the city from the rivers of New Jersey and Westchester county. The Bronx River was the one usually taken into consideration. In 1832 a committee of the Common Council directed Colonel Dewitt Clinton to examine the subject. His report first suggested the obtaining of water from Croton River, as having about five times the supply, purer quality, etc. His estimate of the cost was about two and a half millions of dollars.

An additional act was accordingly passed in 1833, authorising the appointment of five commissioners to examine and consider all methods relative to supplying the city of New York with a pure and wholesome water for the use of its inhabitants, and the amount of money necessary for that purpose. The commissioners appointed an engineer who made the requisite surveys; and their report, after presenting a statement of the advantages of the Bronx and Sawmill rivers, gave a decided preference to the Croton. The expense was estimated at five million dollars. The Legislature of New York, on the reception of this report, passed an additional act fully authorising the undertaking, on condition that the electors of the city approved of the matter. The proposition was accordingly submitted at the autumnal election, and approved by a large majority. It is said that the tax-payers, however, generally voted in the negative. The Commissioners appointed under the act were Stephen Allen, Saul Alley, B. M. Brown, W. W. Fox, and Charles Dusenbury. They proceeded directly with the work, and while making full progress they were superseded in 1840 by Governor Seward, and a new board appointed by whom it was completed. The water was let in, and the work duly inaugurated on the 4th July, 1842, with appropriate ceremonies.

At that time the Aqueduct proceeded from the pond created by a dam across the Croton River, southward till it reached the Receiving Reservoir on Eighty-sixth street, which covers thirty-five acres of ground, and holds about one hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The water was conveyed thence to the distributing Reservoir on Murray Hill, and thence carried in iron pipes to all parts of the city, to be employed for domestic purposes, machinery, etc. But the proportions at that time soon proved inadequate; and a new Reservoir has since been constructed in Central Park of the dimensions of a small lake. It is now confidently believed by the Aqueduct Board that the new storage reservoirs when completed will enable the Department to furnish all the water required. Thus New York circulates a river through her streets and houses for the necessities and convenience of her myriads of inhabitants; and yet it is possible that future scarcity from drouth, and the wants of an increased population may require still another river to add its contributions to eke out the supply.

Literature.

Report of the Commissioners of Quarantine. Albany: C. WENDELL, Legislature Printer.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Quarantine for the last year, contains a variety of important matter. In it we have the announcement that the vexed question of the removal of Quarantine is now definitely settled, and that when the whole establishment shall be completed, under existing laws, we shall have a quarantine system in the port of New York so thorough that our citizens will be entirely secure against the spread of infectious diseases imparted through our commerce; and moreover our merchants will cease to have just cause of complaint in that while they submit to the burthens of Quarantine, their property is destroyed through want of proper facilities for its protection.

The report of the Health Officer, Doctor Swinburne, to the commissioners, states that there are no warehouses, wet docks or wharves, as contemplated by law. The anchorage ground is in the

lower bay. There is one floating hospital. The hospital ship has received 216 cases of yellow fever since 1858; of which number 157 recovered. From 1806 to 1859 there were 818 cases at the Marine hospital, of which 553 recovered, and 256 died.

The diseases subject to quarantine regulation are yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and small pox—also “any new disease not now known, of a contagious or infectious nature.” During the last year 38 vessels arrived here with small-pox, 5 with ship fever, and 56 with yellow fever, which last came from twenty-two infected ports.

Except, perhaps, the season of 1856, no period has been fraught with more danger to the port of New York than the last.

The report also contains a series of answers made by Doctor Theodore Walser, Deputy Health Officer, in relation to yellow fever, its contagious character, and best modes of disinfection. He states in these answers that it is identical with the coast fever of Africa, and its virus is ascribed by many authors to a fungus readily germinated and diffused by the three essential conditions of vegetation, air, moisture and darkness. Hence shipping is admirably calculated for its propagation; and light and air are far best available disinfectants. New vessels are less liable than old ones to carry the disease. It has not been known to prevail as an epidemic at any port north of this, and is entirely unknown in England. It has never been reported in China or the Indian ocean, where there is no trade with Africa.

The conditions which favor its communication by cargo are to be found in the vessel itself and in the length of time the cargo has remained in the confined air and darkness of the hold. Only those substances containing nitrogenous matter absorb and transmit the infection. Heated air carried through the hold of a vessel will destroy the *formites et fungus* of the disease. But ventilation by free exposure to air and light must constitute our chief reliance.

The city of New York is liable to infection by reason of its commerce with tropical ports. Its local condition favors this liability. Yellow fever seldom exists a mile inland from the sea or its navigable inlets; but this rule exempts no part of New York. The drainage of the city also endangers it. The main sewers discharge their contents slowly into open docks and basins occupied by shipping at a level hardly below high water. Besides, the present system of wharves and piers, even in a state of costly decay and exhaling typhoid odors, rivalled only by the filthy streets, double the risk of pestilence.

But the virus of yellow fever is not multiplied through the agency of the disease which it produces, like small pox and other eruptive diseases. Each new case is from the original source, the specific gumra sporules which constitutes the virus, and can extend no further.

The period of incubation of yellow fever is from five to seven days; and it is not necessary, therefore, to restrain a person longer than that time.

The attention of the Commissioners has been directed the present week to the rumor of cholera in Brooklyn, which has proved to be unfounded. If quarantining can avert its coming they will succeed. In a few years the whole system has made a gigantic advance, and New York is thereby the gainer.

Hand Book of the Steam-Engine. Containing all the Rules required for the right Construction and Management of Engines of Every Class, with the Easy Arithmetical Solution of those rules. Constituting a Key to the Catechism of the Steam-Engine. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New York: D. APPLETON & CO., 1865.

Mr. Bourne has earned the reputation of being one of the best expositors of steam engineering who has ever written on the subject. His Treatise on the Steam Engine is thoroughly exhaustive on the subject; and the work on the Screw-propeller is popular with all engineers. The present volume is intended as a companion and key to his Catechism of the Steam Engine, recently reprinted by Appleton, and points out in the plainest style the methods of procedure by which all computations connected with the Steam-Engine are to be performed. It begins in the first chapter with the several familiar processes of arithmetic to be employed in calculations, illustrating the subject by facts which the most imperfectly taught engineer well understands. The purpose is to remove the difficulties that impede his progress, and enable him to master all the problems and mechanical principles which the subject involves.

The following table of contents gives the scope of the "Hand-Book":

- Chapter I. Arithmetic of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter II. Mechanical Principles of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter III. Theory of the Steam-Engine.
- Chapter IV. Proportions of Steam-Engines.
- Chapter V. Proportions of Steam-Boilers.
- Chapter VI. Power and Performance of Engines.
- Chapter VII. Steam Navigation.

In the last chapter the subject of armor for vessels is considered, and the features of the American Monitors explained. This book is invaluable to the student in engineering science.

Notes and Queries.

THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILROAD.—We have received the following letter criticising our remarks in the last number of the CHRONICLE respecting this road:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: In your last number of the CHRONICLE, you say of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad, (page 537), "The earnings of the road are sufficient to pay full dividends on all the stocks of the company, but none can be paid to the common stock until the sinking fund bonds are extinguished." Now, sir, if the increased earnings of September be made the measure of the receipts of the company for the year, this result might be true. But, when we take into view the fact, that the earnings for the first six months of 1865 were \$122,803 less than the same six months of 1864, and that the receipts in September and October are *always* much larger than any other months in the year, (increased *this season* by the movement of a large portion of *two years* crops instead of one,) it seems to me, that your statement is a little exaggerated.

Up to the 1st October the aggregate gross increase over the same time last year has been but \$82,000! while \$209,000 is necessary to pay seven per cent on the common stock!

But the increase of the last year (1864) gave nothing to the common stock; and it is difficult to see where this dividend is to be found in the earnings of 1865.

If you can be more explicit, and explain the details, I should be glad to see them; if you are satisfied you have erred in the statement, I should like to see a correction, as this stock has been run up for the two years last past upon the report of dividend earned, and ran down equally fast after the facts became known.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. A Railroad Engineer.

W. B. DANA & Co.,

Com. & Financial Chronicle.

Answer.—We presume that the bonds of this Company (reduced, in four years, from \$2,556,000 to \$443,000) will have been wholly retired by the joint agency of the sinking fund and conversions into first preferred shares before the close of 1865. Admitting this the Company's property will then be represented wholly by stock, the amount of which will be approximately as follows:

1st preferred.....	\$3,300,000	paying 8 per cent., or	\$256,000
2d preferred.....	1,000,000	" 7 " or	70,000
Common.....	3,000,000	" 7 " "	210,000
Total.....	\$7,300,000		\$536,000

Thus, the total sum to be provided to pay dividends as demanded by the several classes of stock amounts only to \$536,000 per annum. The question then is, whether the road under consideration has the ability to realize such a sum after paying all other demands. In answering this question we must recall the transactions and business of the road for the four years ending with 1864. These we aggregate as follows:

	Gross Earnings,	Operating Expenses,	Earnings after Expe's	Interest &c. &c.	Total net Income.
1861.....	\$1,108,354	\$ 672,315	\$ 436,039	\$ 436,039	
1862.....	1,163,734	748,993	414,741	\$ 5,623	430,364
1863.....	1,247,257	793,747	453,510	5,169	458,679
1864.....	1,711,231	1,206,981	504,330	6,620	510,950
Total.....	\$5,290,686	\$3,422,006	\$1,808,630	\$17,412	\$1,836,089

The disbursements from net income, for the same years, were as follows:

	Improvements, \$	Other Charges, \$	Interest on bonds, \$	Sinking Fund, \$	Dividends on Pref. stock, \$	Total Amount, \$
1861.....	\$ 15,610	\$118,405	\$ 9,150	\$ 1,914	\$ 143,165	
1862.....	67,852	92,165	173,900	13,000	156,264	502,181
1863.....	26,181	5,424	170,485	33,994	155,000	391,094
1864.....	91,430	14,034	106,480	98,080	949,650	559,674

Total..... \$185,463 \$127,940 \$568,276 \$154,824 \$560,914 \$1,596,114
Balance to credit of Income, December 31, 1864..... \$239,938

Thus we find the Company at the commencement of the present year with an unexpired balance to the credit of income amounting to \$229,938

The earnings for the first nine months of 1865 have been \$1,297,414

Add at the same rate for the remaining 3 months of the year. 432,453-1,729,887

Total, including balance from 1864..... \$1,929,805

Deduct expenses at the same rate as last year, viz. 70 1/2 per cent..... 1,381,662

And there remains, net earnings..... \$548,143

From this we further deduct:

Improvements and other charges.....	\$100,000
Average interest on bonds, say.....	85,000
Sinking Fund, say.....	100,000
Dividends on preferred stock, say.....	275,000
	\$510,000

And there remains to commence next year..... \$58,143

Or say that the whole has been used up, and the company begins anew with its stock at \$7,200,000, requiring \$536,000 for dividends.

In the above we have estimated the earnings at a *minimum*, and the expenses and disbursements at a *maximum*; and yet we find that the road has paid all demands against it, except what the common stock may have expected.

Next year the resources of the road will be more extended. The McGregor Western, and the Minnesota Central will have been completed and form a through line in connection with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien to St. Paul, their route draining rich and populous districts for two hundred miles west of the Mississippi, the products of which will be carried over this road, necessarily increasing its revenues.

Taking these anticipations and assumed results into consideration we may estimate the gross earnings of the Company for 1866, at.....	\$2,500,000
Expenses of operating at 10 p. c. lower than in 1865, viz. at 60 p. c.	1,500,000
Net earnings.....	\$1,500,000
From which deduct whole amount of dividend.....	536,000
And there remains.....	\$464,000

Which will probably be required for improvements, and the purchase of the additional rolling stock, the increased business of the road will demand.

If these figures are even approximately correct we have fully vindicated the assertion to which our correspondent so emphatically objects.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL DATES TO OCTOBER 16.

The unprecedented advance of 2 1/2 per cent in the Bank of England rates of interest, which now stands at 7 per cent, has already produced the anticipated result of checking the tendency to speculation. Prices of all kinds of securities experienced a decline, and, contrary to expectation, there was a limited application for discounts at the Bank. Many parties on the announcement of the rise in interest withdrew their applications for discounts. The uncertainty respecting the further action of the Bank induced great caution in the private banks and discount houses, and they generally refused transactions except at an advance on the Bank of England rates. This policy had the effect of diminishing the volume of transactions, and thus contributed to the result anticipated by the Bank of England directors. No new enterprises of importance have been announced during the week, and the general aspect of the money market is one of caution and quiet.

The applications at the Bank for discount were moderate, and a further advance in the rates was not anticipated. Nevertheless, there was sufficient uncertainty upon this point, to gather a large attendance at the Bank on Thursday, and the announcement that no further change for the present was intended, imparted a feeling of relief to the financial and mercantile community.

The decline in the public funds and other securities, has not yet been entirely recovered, although there is an advance in nearly all the quotations of last week. Thus indicating returning ease. United States securities, and American bonds still suffer from the fluctuations of the market and are quoted at a decline on last week's prices.

The advance of the Bank rate of interest is regarded in some quarters as a consequence of the immense volume of transactions in the Liverpool Cotton market, and the remarkable development of the internal trade of the country consequent upon the sudden demand for the American market, thus producing a demand for money. There was no drain of gold to foreign countries, the shipments this year of specie to the East fall short of the shipments during the same period in 1864 (nine months) by more than 12 millions sterling—viz., to Alexandria, less so far in 1865, £1,000,000; to India, £10,000,000; to China, £1,000,000. To other unimportant places the export appears to have been about equal to that of last year. These known features of the market prevented any excitement in consequence of the action of the Bank of England, and produced an impression that the stringency would be only temporary. But the absence of the usual features which on former occasions produced an advance in the rates of interest, invite attention to the existing currency laws, and it is understood that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the subject under consideration with a view to a modification of the laws at the approaching session of Parliament.

A prospectus has been issued of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company, with a capital of £150,000, in shares of £5, to purchase and work gold and silver mines in the Chontales district of Nicaragua. Of the 30,000 shares which are to constitute the capital, but 6,000 are offered for subscription.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for drygoods) Oct. 20, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Oct. 19:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry goods	\$865,140	\$1,139,703	\$786,511	\$3,403,652
Gen'l merchandise.	2,644,982	2,337,701	1,588,814	2,709,225
Total for the week.	\$8,510,122	\$3,477,404	\$2,375,325	\$6,112,877
Previously rep'ted.	141,324,881	142,989,320	183,895,760	155,101,710

Since Jan. 1.....\$144,835,008 146,466,724 185,771,085 161,214,587

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry-goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending October 24th, and since January 1st.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	\$5,005,026	\$4,166,179	\$2,728,510	\$5,008,602
Previously rep'ted.	119,040,137	158,266,601	179,865,808	127,788,107

Since January 1.....\$124,045,163 142,432,780 182,594,318 182,791,709

In the commercial department will be found the official detailed statements of the imports and exports for the week.

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 21, 1865:

Oct. 18.—Steamer Persia, Liverpool—

American gold.....	\$130,000
18.—Steamer Edinburgh, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	55,000
20.—Steamer Columbia, Havana—	
Spanish gold.....	10,429
20.—Steamer Louisiana, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	40,000
20.—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
American gold.....	133,100
21.—Steamer Bremen, Bremen—	
German silver	1,000
For Southampton—	
American gold.....	79,700

Total for the week.....\$449,229

Previously reported.....\$23,803,975

Total since Jan. 1, 1865.....\$24,253,204

Same time in		Same time in	
1864.....	\$36,422,507	1857.....	\$33,216,777
1863.....	37,214,859	1856.....	30,644,599
1862.....	47,526,278	1855.....	25,496,338
1861.....	8,294,452	1854.....	33,410,323
1860.....	41,062,911	1853.....	19,562,769
1859.....	61,129,128	1852.....	23,242,779
1858.....	22,915,616		

STOCKHOLDERS IN NATIONAL BANKS LIABLE TO STATE TAXATION—DECISION OF COURT OF APPEALS.—In the cases argued before the Court of Appeals at its last sitting, of the city of Utica against G. C. Churchill and others, and Adam Van Allen against the assessors of the city of Albany; and C. P. Williams and others against the same, the question of the right of the State and local authorities to tax shareholders in the national banks was fully considered. The decision of the court was given by Chief-Judge Denio, all the other judges concurring, except Mr. Porter, who did not sit in the last case on account of being a party interested. We give below the opinion of the Chief-Judge:

DENIO, C. J.—The appeals in these three cases were heard together, and the general question in each case is whether the shares of the stockholders in the banking associations created under the acts of Congress, which provide for the creation of national banks, can be subjected to taxation by State authorities.

In the first case, the institution whose stockholders were taxed, was established on the 4th day of January, 1864, with capital of \$200,000, the whole of which was invested in the securities of the public debt of the United States. The plaintiffs and other shareholders were taxed by the Common Council of the city of Utica, in September, 1864, as for so much personal property as their respective shares in the stock of the bank represented.

In the second case, the institution is the First National Bank of Albany, which was established in February, 1864, with a capital of \$300,000, the whole of which, and a considerably larger sum, is invested in similar national securities. Its shareholders, of whom the plaintiff is one, were assessed upon the respective amounts of their shares between the months of April and September, in the present year.

In the remaining case the institution is the National Albany Exchange Bank; and it was established in January, 1865, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, all of which is invested in federal securities.

The plaintiff is a shareholder, and, with the other shareholders, has been taxed during the present year, in the same manner as in the other cases.

The defendants in these two actions are the individuals who constitute the Board of Assessors of the city of Albany.

Each of the three actions came before the Supreme Court upon cases agreed upon, pursuant to section three hundred and seventy-two of the Code of Procedure, for the purpose of determining whether the parties who had been assessed and taxed were legally liable to such taxation.

(The first case, the court goes on to state, was decided on a technicality, but in the other two the taxes were held to be illegal, and judgment was given for the plaintiffs.)

Appeals have been taken to this court by all the parties against whom the judgments were rendered.

The taxes in all the cases are legal or illegal on two principal questions:

First.—That the banking institutions are creations of the federal government, and are instrumentalities provided by the national Legislature to execute the powers granted to it by the Constitution; and

Secondly.—That the capital of these banks having been invested in securities of the public debt of the United States, which securities have been determined not to be liable to State taxation, the taxation of shares is an act hostile to that immunity and destructive of it, and that such taxation is consequently illegal and void.

As to the first proposition: It is incontestable, that property wholly devoted to public use by the general government can not be subjected to the taxing power reposing in the government of the United States of the Union. Independently of the cases which have been adjudged in the federal courts it is perfectly plain upon principle; and it results inevitably from the system of the Constitution, that the national institutions and establishments of every kind, which have been brought into existence by laws constitutionally enacted by the national Legislature exist independently of the State governments, and cannot be made tributary by means of State laws for taxation, or in any other manner, to the needs or exigencies of the State governments.

(The opinion goes on to discuss at some length those features of the late United States Bank which made it a public institution, giving copious citations from the opinion of Chief-Judge Marshall, in the case of McCullough vs. the State of Maryland: 4 Wheaton, p. 216; and Osborn vs. the United States Bank, p. 738; and showing therefrom that it was on its character as a public agent, solely that the immunity of that institution from State taxation rested. We are compelled to omit this portion of the opinion.)

But the Bank of the United States, equally with the banks involved in these cases, besides its public aspect as an instrument of the Federal Government, was a trading corporation. The citizens were not only permitted, but invited, to invest their monies in its stock, for the purposes of their individual profits, and the community at large was expected to transact a large portion of its own pecuniary business by means of its agency. The faculty to transact that business, and the contribution to its funds by its private stockholders was necessary in order to render it a useful instrument to the government in the transaction of its business. Without this connection with the general business of the country it would be a mere inanimate body, useful, no doubt, to a certain extent, as a depository of the public monies, but incapable of subserving the great public purpose for which it was created. Its connection with the general trade of the country constituted, in the language of the Chief Justice, its vital spirit, which alone gave it a useful existence. But these individual means invested in the stock by the private stockholders, were, before such investment, the proper and legitimate subjects of state taxation. There was certainly no reason why they should cease to be subjected to that liability after they were thus invested, unless such immunity were especially necessary to the existence and preservation of the confederate body with which they were connected. It was agreed that they were and are so necessary, that if the liability to taxation on the means so invested be sustained, it will be in the power of the state governments to tax them so inviolately as to rapidly destroy them. The argument drawn from the possible abuse of a power clearly legitimate, except on account of such liability to abuse, is carried quite too far, and is not justified by the circumstances of the case or the common experience of mankind. The state taxes all the private property of the citizens invested, as they frequently are, in partnerships and associations, and in other business arrangements in connection with other individuals and corporations; and yet it has never been complained that the power to tax was antagonistic to any of those other arrangements of business which are tolerated and sometimes encouraged by the laws. There is, in truth, no practical repugnancy between the exercise of their powers of taxation and the integrity of the institutions and business arrangements in which the property so taxed is invested and mixed. A malicious exercise of the taxing power, in such cases, might, no doubt, produce mischief or inconvenience, as might the gross abuse of any other of the powers reserved to the states; but so long as the property thus invested is only taxed in common and equally with other individual property, as is done in the taxing lands of this state, the apprehension of danger is purely fanciful.

It was the consideration of the mixed character of the purposes for which the Bank of the United States was incorporated, and the two-fold character of its operations, and of the interests it was intended to promote, which led the Supreme Court of the United States, in determining the question of the liability of that institution to taxation, carefully to discriminate between the interests of the individual shareholders, which represented their private investments in the stocks and the corporate body itself. From the nature of the case, and the consideration that the judgment was to operate in every state of the Union in which the bank and its branches were located, or in which any of its stock might be held, it was eminently proper, and indeed essential, that the court should define the precise subjects which should be exempt from the taxing power of the states, and that which should remain liable to contribute to the burden of sustaining the state institutions, we accordingly find, at the close of the opinion of the chief justice, the following cautious qualification:

* This opinion does not deprive the states of any resources which

they originally possessed. It does not extend to the tax paid by the real property of the bank, in common with the other real property within the state, nor to a tax imposed upon the interest which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution in common with others, property of the same description throughout the state."

"But this—*tax on the operations* of the bank—a tax on the operations of an instrument employed by the government of the Union to carry its powers into execution, such a tax must be unconstitutional." (4 Wheaton, 436.)

If this qualification was proper to be made in respect to the Bank of the United States in which comparatively few of the citizens of the country were interested as stockholders, *a fortiori*, it is applicable to the national banks established by the recent legislation of Congress, which are designed to, and practically will, supersede the state banks, and absorb the whole of the banks and property of all the people of the Union which shall be involved in the business of corporate banking. The idea of drawing all these immense pecuniary means, constituting a very large proportion of all the personal property of the nation, from the duty of contributing to sustain the state governments, whose sphere it is to enact and administer all the laws and institutions which regulate the acquisition, engagement and transmission of property and the administration of justice, and the conduct of state and local government, would be frightful to contemplate. We cannot yield to the argument that the qualifications which the court annexed to its opinions was a mere dictum of the chief justice which we are at liberty to disregard. In the first place, it is in concurrence with our own convictions of what is the necessary result of the principles upon which the court proceeded; but principally, we think, we ought to adhere to it as a part of the judgments which the court was called upon to pronounce.

A provision in the act of Congress under which these banks were established, appears to us directly to lead to the same results.

The clause in that act subjecting the shareholders in these banks to taxation, has a close reference to the qualification contained in the opinion of the chief justice, and was no doubt suggested by it; but as it is to be immediately examined in connection with the question next to be considered, we merely refer to it here.

We close our observations on this topic, by a reference to two cases, in which the powers to tax the shareholders in the Bank of the United States under the state authority has been affirmed, (Biglow vs. the City of Charleston, Mott and McCord, 527; State vs. Collectors, 2 Bailey, 654.)

We conclude with entire confidence that there is no impediment to the taxation of these shareholders arising out of the consideration that banking corporations are not themselves taxable.

It remains to consider whether the circumstance that the national banks, whose stockholders are before us, had invested their capitals in federal stocks, exonerates them from state taxation.

It is an essential pre-requisite in the constitution of these banks that, before the commencement of their banking business they shall own, and shall deposit with the Treasurer of United States an amount of the registered bonds of the public debt to at least one third of their respective capitals, and in no case less than the amount of thirty thousand dollars (Duer 38, Cong. 1st Sess., ch. 100, §18). It must therefore be steadily kept in mind, in examining the other provisions of the act, that the Congress was creating and dealing with moneyed institutions which must, according to the very law of their existence, possess at all times a large amount of these national securities, and which institutions might own them in much larger proportions. The act of Congress to which reference has already been made contains provisions in the following words: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares of any of the said associations, held by any person, or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under state authority, at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere; nor at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the bonds of individual citizens of this state; Provided, further, that the tax so imposed, under the laws of any state, upon the shares of the association authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under authority of the state where such association is located; Provided, also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either state, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed." (§41.)

I need not spend time to show that the fact that the exemption is expressed by way of proviso does not impair the force of the enactment. It is in substance a declaration of the supreme legislative authority of the Union that the bonds may be taxed against the shareholders (if taxation of the shares is a taxation of the bonds) when they are made parcel of the capital of a national bank. But we are of opinion that the assessment and taxation of the shares of a banking corporation is not a taxation of the property on which the capital of the bank has been invested. The shares of these banks are personal property. The stock is a species of *chose in action*, or an equitable interest which the shareholder possesses and which he can enforce against the corporation. The shareholder is not the owner of the stock possessed by the corporation, any more than he is the owner of the discounted notes held by the bank. He is not the owner of either. He is only entitled to participate in the net profits earned by the bank, and upon its dissolution to have his proper proportion, of what may remain after payment of its debts. A little reflection will show this to be so. Suppose the capital to be invested, partly in stocks, and in part of other moneyed securities. If he have a proprietary interest in the public stocks, he has, as I have said, an equal property in the other securities. As to the latter there is no possible objection to the taxation. Now the assets of a bank are constantly fluctuating. A national bank must own the amount of the stocks required to be deposited with the treasurer. As to any further amount the bank may own it one day and part with it the next. If the shareholder is taxed on the footing of a part owner of the assets, a problem must be solved on each occasion on which the assessment is made to ascertain

what aliquot proportions of the whole asset, deducting the debts, consists in this exempt stock, and the tax must be on the fractional part of each share, which would generally be a perfectly impracticable operation. A shareholder has no doubt a certain interest in all the property of the corporation. What I contend for is that it is not the interest of the owner of the property which the bank possesses. If any party except the corporate body has the interest of an owner, the creditors have such an interest. Neither they nor the stockholders can touch an item of the property. They cannot transfer or encumber it. They have none of the powers of disposition which are incident to the ownership of property. If there is anything which assimilates the interest of the creditors and shareholders to that of owners, the creditors certainly approach nearest to that character, for they are first entitled to be paid; and in case of insolvency the proceeds arising from the conversion of the assets are to be first applied to the payment of their demands. Now, when the constitutional inhibition as construed by the courts, or the express provision contained in the laws provided for loans, speaks of the bonds as not liable to state taxation, the meaning is that the owners of these bonds are thus exempt, not that all persons having a collateral interest in them are exempt. The expression is elliptical, but the idea of taxing a note or bond, distinct from its ownership by some person, natural or artificial, is of course an absurdity. The owner is taxed in respect to the bond or on account of its ownership by him. If I am right in conceding the banks as the owners of the bonds, and the shareholders as having a collateral interest respecting them, on account of their title to share in the profits, then it is the banking corporation, and not the shareholders, as creditors, which are entitled to claim the exemption.

(The court here cited, in support of their view of the ownership of the shareholders in the property of a corporation, a recent decision of the Court of Kings Bench, and discussed the bank tax case, in the second Wallace 200, arguing that the decision in the latter case, rightly interpreted was not adverse to his conclusion.)

It is argued that the Congress had not the constitutional power to enact the provisions contained in the bank act of 1864. The argument is, that as the Constitution has exempted public stocks from taxation by the States, it was not in the power of Congress to subject them to such taxation. It is material to remember that there is no language of the constitution to that effect. But the Supreme Court has considered that the exertion of the taxing power of the states upon these securities would or might impair the ability of the government to raise money by loan for public purposes, and hence would be hostile to the congressional power to borrow money; and it is easy to see that the faculty of borrowing upon securities, which should enjoy that immunity, might, in some degree, promote the negotiation of loans. But is this an advantage which may not be waived by the National Legislature?

There are frequently other public objects connected with a loan beyond the mere purposes of realizing the amount required to be borrowed. One purpose of the government organised by the Constitution, is declared to be to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States. No doubt the maintenance of the state governments, to which the possession of pecuniary means to be acquired by taxation is essential, is intimately connected with the general well-being of the people.

Suppose, then, that Congress should come to the conclusion that the placing of the general government in respect to a loan upon the same footing with other borrowers, would not essentially affect the ability to negotiate such loans, while it would greatly conduce to sustain and promote the interest of the state governments in their pecuniary arrangements, and would, moreover, more effectually secure domestic tranquility, which is another object aimed at by the constitution, is the supreme legislative powerless in the premises? I cannot believe that such is the case. The court here argued that the inhibition of the state to the federal securities was derived from the clause of the Constitution, authorizing Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States, which being analogous to the power to regulate commerce was to be interpreted in the same way; and that a state commercial regulation had been held not a violation of the latter power, and proceeds: I consider this a strong precedent for holding that the National Legislature is competent to waive the right which, under the decision of the federal courts it possesses, to provide for the negotiation of loans which shall not clothe their securities with an exemption from state taxation.

If, therefore, it could be held that the taxation of these shares was the taxation of the bonds which the corporation held, I should yet think that the taxation was lawful under the permission contained in the banking law of the United States.

It is further urged that those shareholders are taxed beyond the limits prescribed in the proviso in the act of Congress. We do not perceive that to be so. The stock is assessed at the amount represented by the shares respectively. It is not shown that they are not of the value. Then the tax is at the same rate per cent as other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. Our laws do not authorize the taxation of shares in the banks organized under the authority of the State. We tax our public banks on the capital, pursuant to the act of 1863, and it is presumed that the taxing officers conform to that judgment in the bank tax case, reported in 2 Wallace, by deducting the part invested in United States bonds. The exemption is made because the banks which are taxed are the owners of these bonds. But we have shown that the shareholders are not the owners of the bonds held by the banks.

On further reflection, I have concluded that it would be more correct to hold that the effect of the proviso is to permit the States to shape their laws of taxation or tax all the shareholders at the place where the bank is situated, as has been done by the Enabling act. It follows that the judgment of the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff against William Churchill should be affirmed, and that the judgment in favor of the other defendants in that case should likewise be affirmed.

In the second case, the bank was established prior to the passage of the enabling act just mentioned, and also prior to the Banking act of Congress approved June 3, 1864. The Enabling act, which authorizes the taxation of shareholders otherwise than in the place of their residence, declaring that "all the shares of any of the banking associations

organized under this act, or the act of Congress mentioned in section one of this act " shall be assessed or taxed in town or ward in which the bank is located. (Laws 1865, ch. 97, § 10.) And the act of Congress mentioned in that first section is the act of Congress of June 3, 1864. The first national banking act passed Feb. 25, 1863 (37th Congress, Ses. 3d, ch. 48), and it was consequently under that act that the first-mentioned bank of Albany was organized. This would be conclusive in favor of such of the shareholders of that institution as reside out of the proper ward of the bank, were it not that a section of the act of 1864 (the 62d) provides that all the banking associations organized under that former banking act, which is in terms repealed by that section, should enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions imposed by that act of 1864. I am of opinion that when the new and full Enabling act embraced within its scope all the associations organized under the act of 1864, it included by a reasonable construction these associations, which, although first established under the earlier act, were continued and confirmed by the banking act of 1864, and which stood at the passage of the New York act, solely upon the last banking act of the United States.

Hence the judgment in the second and third of the above contested cases must be reversed, and it must be declared as the judgment of this court, that the taxation of the shareholders mentioned in the cases agreed on in these actions were legal and valid.

The costs in each of the appeals are awarded in favor of the prevailing parties.

The form of the judgment is to be settled by one of the judges, unless agreed on by the parties, in order that a proper clause may be inserted showing that a question arising under the Constitution of the United States was involved in this decision.

All the judges concurred in these conclusions, except that Judge Porter did not sit in the last mentioned case, on account of interest in the bank concerned in it.

The Bankers' Gazette.

We give in our BULLETIN from day to day lists of bonds, &c., lost and the dividends declared, with times of opening and closing books. These tables will be continued daily, and on Saturday morning, such as have been published through the week in the BULLETIN, will be collected and published in the CHRONICLE. Below will be found those published the last week in the BULLETIN.

LOST BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

NAME OF PARTY BY WHOM ISSUED	NUMBERS.	AMOUNT FOR	DATED.	TO WHOM ISSUED.
U. S. 5-20s	19,815	\$500.	8d series.	
do do	23,426, 22,699,			Refer to New
do do	35,960, 8,724.	\$100 each.	do	York and Flush-
do do	234,892-901.	\$100 each.	4th series.	ing Railroad Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVIDENDS.

NAME OF COMPANY.	RATE P. C. T.	PAYABLE.		BOOKS CLOSED.
		WHEN.	WHERE.	
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy RR	5c-20s	Nov. 1	—	
Central National Bank	6	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 1.
American Exch. Nat. Bank.	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
N. Y. Floating Dry Dock.	usual?	Nov. 1	254 South St.	
United States Petroleum.	10	Nov. 1	47 Exchange Pl.	To Nov. 3.
Union National Bank	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
National City Bank	6	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 2.
Mechan. & Traders Bank.	5	Nov. 1	Bank.	To Nov. 1.
Milwaukee & P. du Chien RR.	4	Nov. 1	48 Exchange Place	—
1st preferred stock.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 1	Place.	—
2d preferred stock.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov. 1	Place.	—

OCTOBER 27, 1865, P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Last week's derangement in monetary affairs has been followed by a general but slow return to a more settled condition of things. The demand for currency, for the West, has to a great extent subsided, exchange at some of the cities being now in favor of New York. The banks have received relief by the continued withdrawal of temporary loans from the Sub-Treasury; and the demand for money, for speculative purposes, has been checked. The drain of currency southward, however, continues on a liberal scale; almost equalling, indeed, the issues of new national bank notes. The banks are still compelled to pursue a policy of contraction; and the stock brokers and merchants have to seek their accommodation chiefly at the private brokers and commission brokers. The whole of the \$50,000,000 funding loan having been subscribed, that amount of currency is now taken out of the market. Its place will be ultimately filled by mercantile credits; but the process of substitution must be slow, and while it continues in progress, money must remain inconveniently close, and business will be checked. The worst effects of the withdrawal of the Compound Interest Notes may be considered past, and it is understood that no further proposals for funding will be issued by Mr. McCulloch before the meeting of Congress. There is a general disposition among the banks to hold their affairs in an unusually conservative condition until the open-

ing of Congress, when the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will throw some light upon the probable course of Congress relative to the currency and the resumption of specie payments.

The rate of interest on call loans has ranged steadily at 7 per cent throughout the week, without any of the exceptions at higher rates prevalent last week.

Discounts are very active. The supply of commercial bills continues to increase steadily, and is in excess of the demand. Lenders show a marked preference for the best class of paper, and will take second rate names only at very high rates. The cream of 60 days paper is held at 8a9 per cent with very rare exceptions at 7a7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Jobbers' paper ranges at 10a15 per cent, with slow currency. Produce commission bills are in moderate supply at 9a12 per cent.

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.—The stock market has suffered less from the stringency of money than might have been anticipated. The recent operations, however, have been conducted by parties of ample means, and there has consequently been less of selling out than generally occurs when speculators are overtaken with a light money market. The *bull* party has held up firmly against the *bear* assaults, and, yesterday and to-day fresh operations for a rise have been started with vigor. The leading *bear* on Erie is understood to have converted all his "shorts" in that stock, and has now turned over to the *bull* side of the board. Since the middle of the week he has put out a large amount of "long" contracts on Erie, producing an advance this morning to 93 $\frac{1}{4}$. All other stocks have sympathized, and the market closes 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 7 per cent higher than at the opening of the week. A considerable line of "short" contracts has been put out by the *bears* in anticipation of a weak market as the opening of Congress approaches; the *bulls*, on the contrary, hope to be able to make their profit out of the necessities of the *bears* arising out of these contracts. The comparatively slight effect of the tightness in money upon the value of stocks, is another evidence of the strong confidence of holders in the value of railroad securities.

The miscellaneous list has not improved in proportion to railroad stocks; a healthier tone, however, is spreading through the entire list, and, the money market being favorable, mining, and other miscellaneous shares, may be expected to recover in a few days to about the quotations of fourteen days ago.

The following have been the closing quotations for leading stocks on Saturday, Tuesday and Friday:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 27.
Canton Company	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Quicksilver	48	—	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mariposa	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland Coal	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York Central	94	97	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hudson River	105	107	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Reading	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Illinois Central	130	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan Southern	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern preferred	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rock Island	106	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fort Wayne	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milwaukee and P. du Chien	57	61	63 $\frac{1}{2}$

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.—The depression in governments continues. Considerable amounts of bonds and Seven-thirty notes have been thrown upon the market under the monetary pressure; which, in connection with lower quotations at London by two successive steamers, and the diplomatic correspondence respecting privateer claims, has tended to keep down quotations. The decline of Seven-thirties to 97, however, has brought in buyers for those securities, towards the close of the week, and they at present show an upward tendency, the 2d series having sold this afternoon at 97 $\frac{1}{4}$. The gold interest bonds are $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1 lower than a week ago. Old Five-twentieths are, at present, the weakest bonds

on the market, owing to an apprehension that the future diplomatic relations between our government and that of Great Britain may check the disposition of foreigners to buy our bonds, and possibly induce a partial return of them.

The loan for funding \$50,000,000 of currency was fully subscribed for yesterday; and it is understood that no further proposals of the same character will be issued before the opening of Congress.

The following were the closing quotations for the leading securities on Saturday, Tuesday, and to-day:

	Oct. 21.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 27.
U. S. 6's, 1881 coup.	106%	106%	106%
U. S. 5-30's, c. o. iss.	108	108	108
U. S. 6-30's, c. o. iss.	101%	101%	101%
U. S. 10-40's, coup.	98	92	92
U. S. 7-30 Treas. Note	2nd Series	97%	97%
U. S. 6's, certif. n. iss.		97%	98

THE GOLD MARKET.—Gold has been easier throughout the week. The importers are taking fewer goods into the market, and the demand for customs is consequently reduced. At the same time, the exports of specie are merely nominal, the entire shipments from Saturday last up to this day being only \$80,700. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, on account of the November interest, have been important during the week; and \$1,118,312 of gold has been received by the Aspinwall steamer. The supply has, from these circumstances, exceeded the demand, and the premium has slightly declined. On Saturday last, the highest quotation was 146 $\frac{1}{4}$, and to-day, the lowest 145 $\frac{1}{2}$; the price touched 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ yesterday. The large exports of cotton have modified the expectations of a large shipment of specie in settlement of our foreign balances.

The following have been the highest and lowest quotations for gold on each of the last six days:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 21.....	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct. 25.....	146 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct. 23.....	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct. 26.....	145 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct. 24.....	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct. 27.....	145 $\frac{1}{4}$

The transactions for last week at the Custom-house and Sub-treasury were as follows:

	SUB-TREASURY.		
	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.
Oct. 16.....	\$485,685 40	\$8,419,321 78	\$2,142,443 45
Oct. 17.....	872,457 68	1,969,318 63	3,101,531 94
Oct. 18.....	237,195 89	9,605,512 89	5,012,569 94
Oct. 19.....	552,961 56	1,096,070 34	1,724,370 22
Oct. 20.....	346,575 85	2,430,617 34	2,148,247 60
Oct. 21.....	566,703 23	3,006,647 46	4,661,724 58
Total.....	\$2,561,580 59	\$21,530,468 44	\$18,790,937 71
Balance in Sub-treasury on morning of Oct. 16...		67,713,079 30	
		\$86,504,017 01	
Deduct payments during the week.....		21,580,488 44	
Balance on Saturday evening.....		\$64,973,528 57	
Decrease during the week.....		2,789,550 73	

The following table shows the aggregate transactions for each week from the 1st July:

Weeks Ending	Custom House	Sub-Treasury			Changes in Balances.
		Payments.	Receipts.	Balances.	
July 1....	\$1,643,507	\$32,420,947	\$27,420,612	\$42,827,099	dec \$4,999,734
8....	1,493,692	26,504,903	23,403,204	39,420,398	3,501,701
15....	2,834,349	34,213,367	33,213,240	48,420,270	8,999,872
22....	2,978,662	22,965,427	27,620,621	50,475,464	4,655,194
29....	2,516,681	23,598,588	31,012,926	40,489,802	7,414,338
5....	2,943,684	33,224,646	33,675,583	60,940,689	450,887
12....	2,790,322	26,805,162	23,991,766	68,627,293	5,230,915
19....	2,046,490	26,504,100	20,896,065	53,396,378	dec 5,125,683
26....	3,254,459	24,819,246	30,954,029	59,532,061	incr 5,125,683
Sept. 2....	8,892,738	24,920,588	17,107,883	61,699,358	6,177,297
9....	3,663,972	24,041,040	33,576,124	68,255,442	6,536,081
16....	2,715,437	16,699,269	19,774,598	71,340,775	3,105,333
23....	2,096,351	23,696,566	27,426,545	75,070,454	3,729,679
30....	2,628,310	28,602,389	24,504,101	70,972,166	dec 4,068,288
Oct. 7....	3,590,114	25,408,765	24,335,221	69,898,621	2,185,542
14....	1,991,742	21,552,912	19,867,370	67,713,079	1,073,544
21....	2,561,580	21,530,488	18,790,937	64,973,528	2,789,550

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The general tendency of affairs has favored lower rates of exchange. The Bank of England has not advanced its rate of discount beyond 7 per cent as was expected. The exports of cotton are very largely increasing, and from the unusual activity of trade at Manchester, appear likely to continue on a very large scale for some time to come. The prices of Western produce are declining, and the West-

ern banks are compelling speculators to send their grain East; so that it is probable there may be also a considerable export of Breadstuffs and provisions. Under this prospect of an ample supply of bills, the rates of exchange are weaker, and quotations generally lower than a week ago. We quote as follows:

Bankers' Sterling, 60 days.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109	Antwerp.	5.22 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 5.18 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bankers' Sterling, 3 days.	110 @	Amsterdam.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
	108 @	Frankfort.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$
	108 @	Bremen.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$
	5.21 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 5.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Prussian Thalers.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Frances, long date.	5.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5.15	Hamburg.	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending with the commencement of business on Oct. 21, 1865 :

Banks.	Average amount of				
	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Net Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$7,424,247	\$8,648,607	\$150,000	\$9,624,683	\$8,055,177
Manhattan.....	5,421,581	99,957	14,271	4,084,281	1,421,743
Merchants.....	6,688,462	1,007,201	153,916	4,806,016	1,052,486
Mechanics.....	5,458,672	228,935	190,754	3,491,348	417,110
America.....	4,427,171	191,448	.....	3,449,166	388,335
Phenix.....	6,770,310	1,495,262	8,690	7,647,696	3,819,171
City.....	4,795,282	223,228	17,279	3,157,118	885,778
5,835,20	514,088	.....	2,170,820	879,548	
Tradesmen's.....	3,204,521	26,110	321,491	1,942,183	484,166
Fulton.....	2,671,143	230,934	24,959	2,293,155	569,538
Chemical.....	5,278,448	812,455	23,690	5,216,463	981,015
Merchant. Exchange.....	2,611,864	83,527	175,667	1,999,999	854,486
National.....	2,108,510	86,710	8,574	853,492	257,830
Birch & Drovers.....	2,646,861	61,116	58,230	1,711,425	98,359
McCl. & Trad's.....	1,524,509	85,919	1,226,293	400,583	
Greenwich.....	894,54	14,866	8,554	781,545	134,750
Lower Manf.....	2,759,13	320,380	1,000	1,570,248	174,174
Seventh Ward.....	692,090	47,839	104,863	515,559	99,384
State of N. Y.....	5,438,805	454,350	8,780,281	49,763	
Amer. Exchange.....	8,747,385	1,005,310	16,155	6,091,533	1,928,196
Commerce.....	19,228,540	1,448,217	1,044,415	8,760,409	2,88,155
Broadway.....	6,16,109	15,381	61,738	4,655,918	1,91,041
Ocean.....	2,681,014	5,651	298,386	2,031,497	510,609
Mercantile.....	8,934,54	79,612	98,950	2,769,179	97,473
Pacific.....	1,969,172	16,036	130,534	1,567,637	259,635
Republic.....	4,721,610	273,698	435,000	8,211,548	658,738
Chatham.....	1,782,928	87,357	5,909	1,844,494	544,397
People's.....	1,514,500	43,531	9,027	1,883,644	293,887
North Amer.....	2,398,463	115,582	23,458	2,560,414	1,89,875
Hanover.....	4,812,80	92,413	15,452	1,57,477	264,537
Irving.....	1,652,516	20,040	9,936	1,821,198	824,711
Metropolitan.....	8,689,546	74,210	45,900	5,169,773	1,448,000
Citizens'.....	1,841,244	23,045	15,589	978,889	44,659
Nassau.....	2,474,580	180,028	4,984	1,500,005	291,718
Market.....	2,660,751	78,289	287,00	2,140,477	700,708
St. Nicholas.....	2,473,916	41,773	870,809	1,07,211	49,760
Shoe and Leather.....	2,579,000	65,509	484,298	1,80,57	738,000
Corn Exchange.....	2,740,096	57,682	38,371	2,504,951	224,000
Continental.....	3,082,582	180,492	105,807	1,729,011	71,400
Commonwealth.....	2,950,792	74,651	22,427	2,988,577	886,380
Oriental.....	1,42,830	29,118	111,389	915,875	108,103
Marine.....	1,766,263	67,267	222,501	1,560,690	717,500
Atlantic.....	1,054,001	66,070	45,786	85,994	120,010
Imp. and Traders.....	4,166,817	86,344	201,270	3,292,066	556,528
Park.....	1,654,443	14,994	717,2-0	10,959,654	2,671,931
Mec. Bk. As.....	1,194,197	15,841	164,008	1,211,575	281,391
Grocers.....	1,654,643	26,907	18,550	1,863,175	288,547
North River.....	1,654,643	40,909	14,122	195,826	624,276
East River.....	583,409	14,122	195,826	82,788	228,788
Man. and Mer.....	1,522,051	19,938	1,283	890,752	470,028
Pourth National.....	11,259,774	179,423	1,497,055	9,985,855	2,74,770
Central.....	11,960,024	90,988	1,051,295	9,951,177	2,818,876
Second National.....	1,153,930	.....	269,821	972,724	884,044
Ninth National.....	5,237,368	34,802	900,000	5,358,756	1,400,085
First National.....	8,762,170	10,177	337,444	8,310,858	869,533
Dry Dock.....	216,788	30,434	16,887	21,964	.....
Bull's Head.....	918,620	9,155	124,167	1,001,554	
Manufacturers'.....	455,756	12,40	54,383	250,339	68,679
Totals.....	\$24,080,679	15,586,540	12,383,441	17,192,110	46,169,855

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows:

Loans..... Dec. \$3,511,205 Net Deposits..... Dec. \$3,472,046

Specie..... Dec. 304,285 Legal Tenders..... Dec. 4,28,340

Circulation..... Inc. 565,594

The bank changes represent the extreme stringency in monetary affairs during the week. The decrease in loans, however, is not so large as was expected. The large reduction in the deposits and legal tenders is the result of the extensive withdrawal of Western balances.

The following comparison shows the totals of the Banks, Statements for each week of the current year since July 1:

</th

Statement of the condition of the banks in the city of New York, as shown by their quarterly statement on the morning of Monday, the 2d day of October, 1865:

LIABILITIES.	RESOURCES.
Capital.....	\$84,065,013
Profits.....	21,708,621
Circulation.....	14,812,955
Due banks.....	46,559,266
Due depositors.....	221,461,176
Due all others.....	4,571,955
Total.....	\$393,178,959
Loans and discounts.....	\$138,251,191
Stocks.....	82,418,046
Bonds and mortgages.....	233,240
Real estate.....	5,720,173
Due from banks.....	15,625,391
Specie.....	11,340,403
Legal tenders.....	78,256,464
Overdrafts.....	98,176
Cash items.....	61,059,171
Total.....	\$393,178,959

Quarterly statement of the condition of the banks members of the Clearing-house Association, numbering fifty-five, on Monday, October 2, 1865:

LIABILITIES.	RESOURCES.
Capital.....	\$79,463,013
Profits.....	21,218,072
Circulation.....	11,716,879
Due banks.....	44,473,803
Due depositors.....	210,437,472
Due all others.....	4,361,690
Total.....	\$371,670,931
Loans and discounts.....	\$132,291,965
Stocks.....	75,949,055
Bonds and mortgages.....	222,340
Real estate.....	5,573,486
Due from banks.....	13,625,391
Specie.....	11,340,403
Legal tenders.....	74,032
Overdrafts.....	57,926,985
Cash items.....	57,926,985
Total.....	\$371,670,931

And the thirteen banks not members, as follows:

LIABILITIES.	RESOURCES.
Capital.....	\$4,602,000
Profits.....	490,549
Circulation.....	3,096,076
Due banks.....	2,085,461
Due depositors.....	11,023,707
Due all others.....	210,265
Total.....	\$21,508,053
Loans and discounts.....	\$5,595,326
Stocks.....	6,468,991
Bonds and mortgages.....	10,000
Real estate.....	147,332
Due from banks.....	1,777,604
Specie.....	104,054
Legal tenders.....	3,889,419
Overdrafts.....	19,144
Cash items.....	3,132,188
Total.....	\$21,508,053

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous weeks:

Oct. 19.	Oct. 24.	Dec. . .	\$22,000
Capital Stock.....	\$14,442,350	\$14,020,350	
Loans.....	49,682,319	48,959,072	Dec. . .
Specie.....	1,060,579	1,052,357	8,212
Legal Tenders.....	16,201,787	15,875,105	Dec. . .
Deposits.....	36,252,038	35,404,524	Dec. . .
Circulation.....	7,084,657	7,074,066	Dec. . .

The following comparison shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks at stated periods since 1865:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
January 5, 1863.....	\$37,619,675	\$4,510,750	\$150,115	\$28,429,183
January 3, 1865.....	45,038,403	1,895,582	27,934,468	39,452,968
February 6, ".....	50,269,478	1,702,776	4,393,173	34,960,337
March 6, ".....	49,228,540	1,880,264	5,340,921	36,391,622
April 3, ".....	50,592,030	1,313,323	5,820,636	38,816,847
May 1, ".....	51,726,389	1,934,358	6,441,497	44,794,824
June 5, ".....	53,005,688	1,558,782	6,177,738	41,518,578
July 10, ".....	50,185,778	1,187,700	6,758,585	41,344,056
Aug. 14, ".....	54,599,718	1,153,981	6,889,217	41,561,743
Sept. 4, ".....	50,046,499	1,106,342	6,980,826	38,417,473
Sept. 11, ".....	49,683,065	1,079,635	7,007,727	37,082,478
Sept. 18, ".....	49,931,733	7,007,727	87,461,289	
Oct. 3, ".....	49,607,233	1,089,880	7,028,403	31,405,333
Oct. 10, ".....	49,742,026	1,037,705	7,082,197	31,298,078
Oct. 17, ".....	49,682,319	1,060,579	7,084,667	36,252,038
Oct. 24, ".....	45,359,072	1,052,357	7,074,066	35,404,524

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following is a list of the National Banks authorized during the week just ended. Those organizations marked with a star * represent old banks whose conversions have been long pending and are but just completed. Those banks marked † are those whose applications were filed and approved prior to July 1, 1865, and their organization delayed for various causes:

Name.	Location.	Capital.
†Wickford.....	Wickford, R. I.	\$125,000
*First.....	Vinton, Iowa	50,000
*National Savings Bank.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	100,000
First.....	Mobile, Ala.	202,000
†Union.....	Westminster, Md.	91,517
*First.....	Shakopee, Wis.	50,000
†Castleton.....	Castleton, Vt.	50,000

The above banks represent an authorized capital of..... \$668,517
Previously authorized..... 401,406,613

The whole number of National Banks now authorized is 1,597, with an authorized capital of \$402,074,130.
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 21, is stated at..... \$3,127,400
Previously..... 197,798,880

Total..... \$200,925,780

The following National Banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the

public money: First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich.; First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

The following comparison shows the progress of the national banks, in respect to number, capital and circulation, from July 1, 1865, to latest dates:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
July 1, "	1,378	\$40,938,000	146,927,975
" 15, "	1,447	364,020,756	154,120,015
Aug. 5, "	1,504	377,574,281	165,794,440
" 19, "	1,530	390,000,000	172,664,460
Sept. 2, "	1,549	394,104,333	177,487,220
" 9, "	1,556	394,960,833	179,981,520
" 16, "	1,560	395,310,333	183,402,870
" 23, "	1,567	397,066,701	186,081,720
" 30, "	1,573	398,334,201	191,411,480
Oct. 7, "	1,578	399,354,212	194,182,620
" 14, "	1,592	401,406,013	197,798,880
" 21, "	1,627	402,071,130	200,925,780

ROHDE ISLAND BANKS.—The following is an abstract of the returns of the banks of Rhode Island, made to the State Auditors on the 2d inst.:

Capital.	in Providence.	Out of Providence.
\$2,637,800	\$1,436,500	
909,410	575,069	
1,072,988	596,489	
4,147,553	2,216,081	
Specie.....	33,676	15,825

BANK STOCK LIST.		COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDEND.	MARKET.
Par of Share.	Amount.				
(Marked thus * are National.)					
100	3,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	130
100	500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	4	118
100	5,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	116
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
50	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	105
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	105
100	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	6	105
100	750,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	101
100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	7	106
100	200,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	100,000	Quarterly.	Oct.	5	105
100	200,000	Quarterly.	July	3	115
100	300,000	Quarterly.	July	4	100
100	200,000	Quarterly.	July	6	105
100	400,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	105
100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	105
100	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	149
100	1,500,000	March and Sept.	Sept.	5	95
100	600,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	149
100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	105
100	300,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	130
100	400,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	130
100	200,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	127
100	300,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	105
100	400,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	4	105
100	2,050,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	127
100	310,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	105
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	110
100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	115
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	110
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	115
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	115
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	114
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	114
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	114
100	2,000,000	June and Dec.	June	5	111
100	1,235,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	118
100	4,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	117
100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
100	1,500,000	April and Oct.	Oct.	5	115
100	300,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	115
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	115
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	115
100	422,700	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	150
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	6	10 ex 150
100	412,500	Jan. and July.	July	5	116
100	1,800,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	99
100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	Aug.	5	108
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	500,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	98
100	2,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	108
100	500,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	110
100	2,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.	5	110
100	1,000,000	Jan. and July.	July	5	110
100	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug.			

SALE-PRICES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

(REPRESENTED BY THE CLOSING SALE REPORTED OFFICIALLY ON EACH DAY OF THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.)

SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	SECURITIES.	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.		
American Gold Coin.		146%			145%		Railroad Stocks.								
National.							Brooklyn City.	10							
United States 6s, 1867. registered.		119	118%	119			Central of New Jersey.	100							
do do 6s, 1868. coupon.							Chicago and Alton.	100				101			
do do 6s, 1868. registered.							do do preferred.	100							
do do 6s, 1881. coupon.	106%	106%	106%	106%	106%		Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	100				130	136	138	139
do do 6s, 1881. registered.		106%					Chicago and Milwaukee.	100							
do do 6s, 5-20s. coupon.	103	103%	103%	103%	103%		Chicago and Northwestern.	100	29%	30	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
do do 6s, 5-20s. registered.			101%				do do preferred.	100	62%	64	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
do do 6s, 5-20s. (2d issue). coupon.		101%	101%	101%	101%		Chicago and Rock Island.	100	106	106%	107%	107%	107%	107%	107%
do do 6s, 5-20s. (3d issue). coupon.							Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati.	100							
do do 6s, Oregon War, 1881.							Cleveland and Pittsburg.	50							
do do 6s, do. (1 yearly).							do do.	50	100	102	103%	102%	103%		
do do 6s, 1871. coupon.							Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.	50							
do do 6s, 1871. registered.							Eighth Avenue.	100							
do do 6s, 1874. coupon.							Eric.	100	85%	86%	86%	87	91%	92%	
do do 6s, 1874. registered.							do preferred.	100	82	82	83	83%	82%	83%	
do do 6s, 10-40s. coupon.		93	92%	92%	92%		Hannibal and St. Joseph.	100		30%					
do do 6s, 10-40s. registered.							do do preferred.	100							
do do Union Pacific R. R. currency.							Harlem.	50				75			
do do 7-30s. Treas. Notes. 1st series.	97%	97%	97%	97%	98	97%	do preferred.	50							
do do do do 2d series.	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	Hudson River.	100	105	106	107	106%	106%	106%	
do do do do 3d series.	97	97					Illinois Central.	100	130	134	134%	133	135		
do do 6s. Certificates.	97%	98	98		98	98	Indianapolis and Cincinnati.	50							
State.							Joliet and Chicago.	100							
California 7s, large.							Long Island.	100							
Connecticut 6s, 1872.							McGregor Western.	100							
Georgia 6s.							Marietta and Cincinnati.	100							
Illinois Canal Bonds, 1860.							do do 1st preferred.	100							
do Registered, 1860.							do do 2d preferred.	100							
do 6s, coupon, '79, after 1860.							Michigan Central.	100	112	110%	112	111%	112	112%	
do do do 1862.							Michigan So. and N. Indiana.	100	72%	69%	72	70	72%	73%	
do do do 1865.							Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien.	100	57	58	61	61	61%	63%	
do do do 1870.							do do 1st pref.	100							
do do do 1877.							Milwaukee and St. Paul.	100							
do do do 1879.							do do preferred.	100							
do War Loan.							Mississippi and Missouri.	100							
Indiana 6s, War Loan.							Morris and Essex.	100							
do 5s.							New Jersey.	100							
Iowa 7s, War Loan.							New York Central.	100	94	96%	97	96%	97%	97%	
Kentucky 6s, 1868-72.							New Haven and Hartford.	100							
Louisiana 6s.							Norwich and Worcester.	100							
Michigan 6s, 1873.							Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.	26%	27%	27%	27%	27%	28		
do 6s, 1878.							Panama.	100							
do 6s, 1883.							Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.	100	95%	98	97%	97%	98%		
do 7s, 1863.							Reading.	100	112%	114%	115%	114%	114%	114%	
do 7s, 1878.							St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute.	100	35	38	38	37	37		
do War Loan.							Second avenue.	100							
Minnesota 8s.							Sixth avenue.	100							
Missouri 6s.							Third avenue.	100							
do 6s, (Haunibal and St. Joseph RR.).	74%	75%	75%	76	76	77	Toledo, Wabash and Western.	50							
New York 7s, 1870.							do do preferred.	50							
do 6s, 1866.															
do 6s, 1867.															
do 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, 1869.															
do 6s, 1870.															
do 6s, 1872.															
do 6s, 1873.															
do 6s, 1874.															
do 6s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1877.															
do 5s, 1866.															
do 5s, 1868.															
do 5s, 1871.															
do 5s, 1874.															
do 5s, 1875.															
do 5s, 1876.															
do 5s, 1878.															
do 7s, State Bounty Bonds.															
North Carolina 6s.															
Ohio 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, 1870.															
do 6s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1881.															
Rhode Island 6s.															
South Carolina 6s.															
Tennessee 6s, 1868.															
do 6s, Long Loans.															
do 5s.															
Virginia 6s, coupon.		70%													
Wisconsin 6s, War Loan.															
Municipal.															
Brooklyn 6s.															
do 6s, Water Loan.															
do 6s, Public Park Loan.															
do 6s, Improvement Stock.															
Jersey City 6s, Water Loan.															
New York 7s, 1875.															
do 6s, 1876.															
do 6s, 1878.															
do 6s, 1887.															
do 5s, 1867.															
do 5s, 1868.															
do 5s, 1870.															
do 5s, 1873.															
do 5s, 1874.															
do 5s, 1875.															
do 5s, 1876.															
do 5s, 1877.															
do 5s, 1878.															
do 5s, 1879.															
do 5s, 1880.															
do 5s, 1881.															
do 5s, 1882.															
Panama Gas.															
Manhattan Gas Light.															
Mariposa Mining.															
Metropolitan Gas.															
New York Gas.															
Nicaragua Transit.															
Pacific Mail Steamship.															
do do Scrip.															
Pennsylvania Coal.															
Quicksilver Mining.															
United States Telegraph.															
Western Union Telegraph.															
Wyoming Valley Coal.															

[October 28, 1865.]

NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES' LIST.

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.	Princi- pal Due.	MARKET. Bid- Asked	DENOMINATIONS.	Amount Outstanding.	INTEREST.	Princi- pal Due.	MARKET. Bid- Asked
AMERICAN GOLD COIN.					Municipal Securities.				
National Securities.					ALBANY, N. Y. —City Scrip.	\$90,000	5	Jan. & July	70 '74
Bonds of 1847. registered. 9,415,250 6 Jan. & July 1867 191 do City Scrip. 225,000 6 do '65 '69					do Water Loan. 850,000 6 do '70 '82 90 97				
do 1848. coupon. 8,908,342 6 Jan. & July 1868 190 do Alb. Nor. RR. 300,000 6 do 1879					do RR. Bds. 600,000 4 do 1913				
do do registered. 7,022,000 5 Jan. & July 1871 98 97 do Miscellaneous. 4,963,000 5 J., A., J. & O. 1870 84 87					do N. W. V. & RR. 1,500,000 6 do 1870 94 98				
do do coupon. 20,000,000 5 Jan. & July 1874 94 do Water Loan. 3,500,000 6 May & Nov. 1875 100 100					do Y. & C. C. & R. 1,000,000 6 Jan. & July 1886 101				
do do registered. 293,746,000 6 Jan. & July 1881 106 107 do B. & O. R. coup. 5,000,000 6 J., A., J. & O. 1890 100					do Park. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100				
Oregon War Bds (yearly) { coupon. 1,016,000 6 July 1881 103 103 do Railroad Debt. 197,700 6 '65 '74 96					do City Bonds. 746,000 6 '75 '79				
Bonds (5-20s) of 1862. { coupon. 514,780,500 6 May & Nov. 1882 101 101 do City Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95					do Water Loan Stg. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100				
do do registered. 100,000,000 6 May & Nov. 1884 101 101 do Water Loan. 791,050 6 '72 '73					do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100				
do do 1864. 50,000,000 6 May & Nov. 1885 101 101 do Improved St'k. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Pub. Park. L'n. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do 1865. 10 (40s) do coupon. 172,770,100 5 Mar. & Sept. 1904 92 92 do Municipal Bonds. 5,550,000 6 do '61 '91 99					do Water Loan. 216,000 6 '65 '79				
Union Pacific RR. Bonds of 1865. 1,258,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 98 98 do Water Bonds. 299,000 6 '65 '82					do Sewerage Bonds. 571,000 7 Apr. & Oct. 1881 97				
Treasury Notes (1st series). 300,000,000 7 Feb. & Aug. 1867 98 98 do Water Bonds. 360,000 6 Jan. & July 1876 100					do Water Bonds. 913,000 7 do 1888 96				
do (2d series). 300,000,000 7 Jun. & Dec. 1868 97 97 do Water Bonds. 1,030,000 6 Apr. & Oct. 1894 99					do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do (3d series). 230,000,000 7 Jun. & July 1868 97 97 do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
Debt Certificates. 62,899,000 6 Maturity 1 year 98 98 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
State Securities.					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
ALABAMA—State Bonds. 3,423,000 5 Jan. & July 1877 114 116 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
CALIFORNIA—Civil Bonds. 3,926,000 7 do 78 '80 114 116 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
CONNECTICUT—War Bonds. 8,000,000 6 Oct. & Apr. '72 '84 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do Tax Exempt Bds. 2,072,000 6 Jan. & July 1884 88 88 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
GEORGIA—State Bonds. 535,000 7 do 1872 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
ILLINOIS—Canal Bonds. 3,747,000 6 Jan. & July 1870 97 97 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do Registered Bonds. 3,293,274 6 do 70 '77 97 97 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do Coupon Bonds. 1,700,000 6 do 1860 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do do do. 803,000 6 do 1862 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 28,000 6 do 1865 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 1,116,500 6 do 1870 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 490,000 6 do 1877 100 100 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do do do. 226,000 6 do 1873 100 100 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do do War Loan Bonds. 2,000,000 6 do 1879 98 98 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
INDIANA—State Bonds. 5,325,500 6 Jan. & July 1870 88 88 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 2,058,173 2 1/2 do 1874 75 75 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
IOWA—State Certificates. 1,225,500 6 May & Nov. 1881 97 98 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do War Loan Bonds. 200,000 7 Jan. & July 1877 98 98 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
KANSAS—State Bonds. 200,000 7 Jan. & July 1877 98 98 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
KENTUCKY—State Bonds. 4,800,000 5 Jan. & July 1878 87 87 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do State Bonds. 800,000 6 do 1874 100 100 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do War Loan. 2,000,000 6 do 1874 98 98 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
LOUISIANA—State Bonds (RR). 5,342,000 6 do 1874 75 75 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bonds (RR). 5,395,000 6 do 1874 75 75 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
MAINE—State Bonds. 532,000 6 Mar. & Sept. '66 '77 95 95 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do War Loan. 4,500,000 6 Jan. & July 1880 80 80 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
MARYLAND—State Bonds. 8,171,902 5 Mar. & Sept. 1878 86 86 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do State Bds. coupon. 3,192,763 6 Mar. & Sept. 1878 86 86 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bds inscribed. 1,727,000 6 Mar. & Sept. 1878 86 86 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
MASSACHUSETTS—State Script. 1,200,000 6 Jun. & Dec. '68 '74 94 95 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do State Script. 6,500,000 6 do '68 '74 94 95 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do Bounty F'd L'n. 2,100,000 6 Jan. & July 1878 71 78 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do War Loan. 6,500,000 6 Mar. & Sept. 1865 94 94 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
MICHIGAN—State Bonds. 250,000 7 Jan. & July 1868 73 78 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bonds. 1,000,000 6 do 1868 73 78 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bonds. 70,000 7 do 1878 73 78 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do State Bonds. 700,000 7 do 1866 100 100 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
MINNESOTA—State Bonds. 250,000 8 Jan. & July 1867 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
MISSOURI—State Bonds. 539,000 6 Mar. & Sept. 1867 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do State Bonds for RR. 13,700,000 6 Jan. & July 1868 71 79 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bonds (Pac. RR). 7,000,000 6 do 1868 71 79 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do State Bonds (H & St. J.). 3,000,000 6 do 1868 71 79 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do Revenue Bonds. 436,000 6 do 1868 71 79 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
NEW HAMPSHIRE—State Bonds. 535,100 6 Feb. & Aug. 1876 100 100 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do War Fund Bonds. 1,630,000 6 do 1876 100 100 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do War Notes. 2,500,000 8 short 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
NEW JERSEY—State Script. 95,000 6 Jan. & July 1868 98 98 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do War Loan Bonds. 731,000 6 Jan. & July 1871 72 98 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
NEW YORK					do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74				
do do do. 1,182,000 6 do 1870 101 102 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
General Fund. 800,000 6 do 1868 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 900,007 5 do 1868 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 442,961 6 do 1868 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 900,000 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do do do. 900,007 5 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do do do. 800,000 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do do do. 800,000 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 800,000 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 800,000 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 745,000 6 do 1872 95 95 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do do do. 3,050,000 6 do 1873 95 95 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do do do. 2,350,000 6 do 1874 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do do do. 500,000 6 do 1875 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 900,000 6 do 1875 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 192,555 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 192,555 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
do do do. 1,212,000 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do do do. 236,000 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do do do. 4,500,000 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 679,000 6 May & Nov. '65 '71 92 93 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 679,000 6 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98					do Water Bonds. 186,000 6 do 1869 98				
do do do. 679,000 6 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 554,000 6 M. J., S. & D. 1890 100					do Water Bonds. 197,700 6 '65 '74				
PENNSYLVANIA—State Bonds. 6,168,000 5 Various 92 93 do Water Bonds. 746,000 6 '65 '74					do Water Bonds. 532,805 4 1/2 '65 '85 95				
do do do. 23,209,000 5 do 1877 95 95 do Water Bonds. 4,113,866 6 '67 '77 100					do Water Bonds. 791,050 6 '72 '73				
do do do. 379,866 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,063,000 6 '75 '85 100					do Water Bonds. 634,200 6 Jan. & July 1895 100				
do do do. 2,183,532 6 do 1878 95 95 do Water Bonds. 1,281,000 6 Jan. & July 1895 100					do Water Bonds. 1,21,540 6 do 1869				

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Oct. 27

FIRDAY, NOV. 24.

The markets for merchandize, have not felt, sensibly, the past week, the severe money pressure that was noticed last week. The tone of trade, however, has evidently lost the buoyancy of the past three months. The spirit to buy, almost without regard to price, has been wholly destroyed. Holders are not pressing sales so persistently, and the result is rather more steadiness to prices. At the same time, no general remark will apply.

Cotton has been supported by favorable accounts from Liverpool. In Breadstuffs, we find flour drooping, but all grains buoyant on light supplies and a large demand. Provisions show a uniform downward tendency in "hog products,"—prices were all lower to-day. Pork packing at the West as detailed in another column, progresses unsatisfactorily, but the supplies exceed the probable demand at present prices; and the speculative feeling is not so strong; holders of Mess Pork are, in fact, a little nervous, and let prices down a dollar a barrel to-day. Beef, and all products of neat cattle, on the contrary, show great firmness, and prices are somewhat firmer on the week.

Groceries make the strongest market on the list. Stocks of all kinds are quite reduced. Coffee is firm, more liberal supplies have called out a good demand, and prices are rather stronger. Sugars and molasses have been quiet all the week—buyers have operated very sparingly, but prices have scarcely yielded a fraction. The turn, however, is slightly in favor of the buyer. Teas have been very active, especially for Oolong and Natural Leaf. Japans, and Spices have been more active.

Spices have been more active. East India goods remain quiet but firm. Metals are selling freely to arrive at prices somewhat under current quotations for lots on the spot. Foreign dried fruits, mainly raisins and currants, sell freely for arrival. Oils are a shade firmer than early in the week. Hides have been dull and drooping, and leather has further declined. Naval stores have come forward freely, and on Wednesday considerably lower prices were made, since when there has been a partial recovery, closing firm. Wool has been very dull; but prices are no lower. Petroleum has declined very materially for all qualities, closing very dull; the supplies in prospect are liberal, and there is an absence of foreign orders. Whiskey has advanced—the stock being reduced, but at present prices distillers have resumed operations pretty freely. Freights have been very dull, except in the shipments of Cotton. Under this state of affairs, grain as well as other heavy merchandise, is taken at merely nominal rates for lasting purposes. Current quotations, except for cotton, are quite nominal.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.

RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FOR THE WEEK, AND SINCE JULY 1.			
	This week.	Since July 1.	This week.
	233	4,606	1,042
Ashes, pkgs.			Crude turp bbls..
Breadstuffs—			Spirits turpentine
Flour, bbls.	110,161	1,270,908	Rosin
Wheat, bush	170,800	4,351,309	Tar
Oats	316,012	4,335,354	Pitch
Corn.	900,766	10,186,150	Oil cake, pkgs.
Rye	45,914	410,691	Oil lard.
Malt	3,830	261,030	Oil Petroleum
Barley	358,970	1,438,342	15,867
Grass seed	622	9,381	251,520
Flaxseed	4,575	51,029	Peanuts, bags..
Beans	300	30,171	678
Peas	9,551	61,022	Provisions—
Corn meal, bbls.	1,529	47,200	Butter, pkgs.
Corn meal, bacs.	1,922	28,502	15,949
C. W. Flour, bags	677	745	320,136
Cotton, bales	19,985	360,416	Cheese
Copper, plates	157	2,473	14,335
Copper, bbls.	661	5,984	Cum meats
Dried fruit, pkgs.	46	1,000	Eggs
Grease, pkgs.	81	2,222	Pork
Hemp, bales	237	1,570	Beef, pkgs.
Hides, No.	60,337	146,185	1,644
Hops, bales	981	4,065	Lard, pkgs.
Leather, sides	39,260	601,323	Lard, kegs
Lead, pigs		14,651	115
Molasses, hhdts.		Tallow, pkgs.	9,863
Naval Stores—		Tobacco	819
			440
			3,736
			37,536
			173
			5,188
			2,724
			340
			7,770
			34
			2,657
			5,572
			60,089
			1,918
			53,083
			2,765
			19,341
			5,164
			77,524

We give below as a comparative statement the receipts of a few leading articles, per all routes, since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same period last year:

	Same	Since	Same
	time	Jan. 1.	time
Cotton, bales.	558,320	220,580	Tar, bbls.
Flour, bbls.	2,642,970	3,333,125	Rice, tierces.
Corn meal, bbls.	247,435	1,400	Ashes, pkgs.
Wheat, bush.	25,740,101	117,885	Tobacco-domes, pkg.
Corn.	11,421,470	550,000	Foreign, do.
Rye.	331,055	883,035	Tallow, pkgs.
Barley, &c., bush.	1,802,190	1,443,590	Wool, do., bales.
Oats, bush.	512,790	848,020	Wool, do., bales.
Beef, tcs and bbls.	80,835	70,735	Hops, bales.
Pork, bbls.	211,820	275,525	Whisky, bbls.
Bacon, etc., pkgs.	95,660	244,390	Leather, sides.
Lard, pkgs.	92,420	195,825	Oil—perfum., bbls.
Cheese, boxes, etc.	512,070	882,985	" whale,"
Butter, firkins, etc.	528,695	375,940	" petrol,"
Nosm, bbls.	106,153	13,365	Lard,
Crude Turp., bbls.	27,559	11,563	Whalebone, lbs.
Spices turp., bbls.	15,198	6,993	581,300
			608,900

The imports from foreign ports of a few leading articles for the week and since Jan. 1, 1865, and for the same time last year, have been as follows:

	For the week.	the Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.		For the week.	the Jan. 1.	Same time 1864.
Coal. tons	11,479	280,706	176,884	Sugar. boxes			
Cotton. bales	521	42,750	59,606	and bags.	4,799	341,462	226,927
Coffee. bags	16,399	536,355	50,965	Teas. pkgs	22,321	407,244	575,870
Molasses. bbls.	2,693	125,812	107,267	Wool. bales	617	48,203	107,298
Sugar. hds.							
bbls & tcs.	2,600	846,726	120,000				

The exports from this port of some of the leading articles of domestic produce have been as follows :

Same				Same			
Past	Since	time		Past	Since	time	
week.	Jan. 1.	1864.		week.	Jan. 1.	1864.	
Cotton, bales	12,587	103,910	24,958	Crude Turp.	....	2,914	570
Flour . bbls	30,470	1,096,592	816,476	Spirits Tur-	....	773	447
Corn meal .	2,582	99,867	94,124	pent.e.bbls	....	5,898	1,818
Wheat. bush	44,078	1,698,901,10,901,185	732,626	Tar .	....	40	
Corn.	299,108	2,555,384		Rice . .tcs	134	130,169	291,088
Rye . ....	....	155,496		Tallow 100lbs			
Beef. tcs. &	....			Tobacco, gcs	1,549	130,774	126,965
bbls .	1,712	78,342	74,013	.... lbs	35,464	3,285,477	4,397,117
Pork . .bbls	1,182	99,567	116,244	Oil—Sperm,	....	
Bacon, 100lbs	1,225	286,247	828,694	gallons .	29,455	90,401	149,192,760
Lard . .	961	194,640	47,241	Oil—Whale .	....	18,621	440,937
Cheese . .	6,596	344,796	382,206	Oil—Petro'm	....	
Butter . .	192	77,307	117,995	galls .	565,966	9,642,7417	557,557
Ashes—Pots,	....			Oil—Lard .	....	30,558	429,067
casks . .	....	8,893	6,475	Seed—Clover	25	11,320	21,794
Ashes—Pearls	....			bags .	69	10,554	13,879
casks . .	....			Staves . . M	....	
Beeswax . lbs	....	724	1,253	....		
Hops . .bales	184,599	408,846	Oil Cake, 100				
Rosin . .bbls	10	12,080	17,637	lbs . .	25,749	541,746	511,118
	1,610	31,138	2,968	Whale'b.e.lbs	....	157,810	492,483

EXPORTS

(EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 24, 1865.

Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
HAMBURG.		Mfd tobacco,		GIBRALTAR.	
Petroleum, galls....	103,488 \$69,303	lbs.	16,191	Tobacco, cs....	35 1,500
BREMEN.		Stationery, cs....	100		
Tobacco, hhd.	204 478	Sperm oil,		BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	
Tobacco stems, hdds....	65 4,080	galls	24,037	Flour, bbls.	14,455 124,033
Tobacco, cs....	273 18,808	Corn, bush.	25,539	Corn meal,	
Tobacco, bales....	340 10,896	Egg shells, lbs....	19,000	bbis....	698 3,593
Rosin, bbls....	840 6,503	Paper, cs....	10	Pork, bbls.	673 19,928
Caviar, kegs....	15 295	Furniture, cs....	4	Beef, bbls.	342 4,985
Segars, cs....	3 1,436	Furs, cs....	1	Butter, lbs.	7,214 1,904
Cotton, bbls....	153 37,000	Mahogany, pcts.	80	Hams, lbs.	6,908 1,347
Hardware, cs....	6 300	Pulse, bbls.	20	Glassware,	
Miscellaneous....	102,000	Flour, bbls.	15,051	pkgs....	17 165
		Hogs hair, bbls.	30	Tobacco, cs....	33 1,275
		Clover seed, bgs.	25	Mfd tobacco,	

\$127,389	Staves, No. 1,200	200	lbs.	38,343	9,612
DUTCH WEST INDIES.	Lobster, bxs.	50	Beans, bbls.	18	123
Cartridges, cs.	50	Prep'd corn, bxs.	600	Tea, pkgs.	139
Rifles, cs.	50	Oil cake, lbs.	600	Corn, bush.	750
Shells, cs.	10	Oil cake, lbs.	155	Alcohol, punc.	88
Shot, cs.	10	Oil cake, lbs.	175	Whisky, punc.	7
Ammunition, cs.	77	Petroleum, galls.	1,040,670	Dried apples, bbls.	21,388
Per caps, cs.	1	Oil cake, galls.	53,751	Pitch, bbls.	22,137
Flour, bbls.	300	Oil cake, galls.	53,751	Cocoa, bgs.	10
Beef, bbls.	20	Oil cake, lbs.	170	Effects, cs.	50
Onions, bbls.	5	Oil cake, lbs.	181	Tobacco, hds.	43
Bread, pkgs.	50	Oil cake, lbs.	181	Petroleum, galls.	3,252
Hams, lbs.	415	Oil cake, lbs.	106	Hops, bls.	1,060
Butter, lbs.	1,074	Oars,	1,264,971	Oil cake, lbs.	2,050
Lard, lbs.	933	Oars,	1,243	Oil cake, lbs.	580
.....	93	Lignum vite, lbs.	275	.....	.....
.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....

Corn, bush, 128.917	116.129	Tongues, bbls., 17	360		\$198,830
Wheat, bus., 33.702	42.064	Lard, lbs., 1,000	300		
Bacon, lbs., 92.990	16.344	Tallow, lbs., 1,800	360		
Wheat, bus., 3.337	4.588	Cheese, lbs., 5,400	900	BRITISH WEST INDIES.	
Cheese, lbs., 240.961	43.167	Grease, lbs., 1,800	400	Flour, bbls., 5,385	50,107
Staves, No. 7, 0.914	1.575	Corn, bush., 2,946	2,900	Hardware, cas., 29	1,494
Books, cs., 12...	12.267	Wheat, bush., 5,291	5,700	Carriages,	2,580
Seaw much, cs., 61	2,601			Hams, bbls., 1,051	247
				Corn, bush., 2,528	3,416

Exp. pigs...	10	785		\$66,756
Rides, cs...	12			
Tobacco samples,				
cs...	2			
Rosin...	204	1,393		
Egars, cs...	2	880		
Glue, bbls...	28	865		
Cornmeal, bbls 500	2,450			
				\$18,954
corn, bushels 250	2,450			
Hay, bales...	100	400		
Cornmeal, lb. 1,284		6,494		
Live stock, hd...	155	30,975		
Butter, lbs...	5,345	2,636		
Pork, bbls...	387	12,444		
Bread, pkgs...	101	3,116		
Bread, pkgs...	685	3,070		

		GLASGOW.			
Oil cake,				Oil cake,	lbs 24,000
lbs.	245,174	6,232	Petroleum	Peas, bbls ...	600
Rice, bags ...	348	3,000	galls ...	200	1,575
Prep'd corn,			Naphtha, gals 7,500	Peas, bush.	1,954
bxs.	700	3,000	Tobacco, hds 125	Shooks ...	532
Cream tartar,			Staves ...	Lard, lbs.	2,355
pkgs.	30	600	Tonnes, bush 25	Water casks ...	120
Almonds, bxs.	60	50	tonnes, bush 25	Oil, bbls ...	34
Castor oil, bxs.	571	571	Bacon, lbs.	Perfumery, bbls 100	270
Castor oil, bxs.			Easins, bxs.	Tea, cwt.	193
			550	Tea-meal, cwt.	193

Petroleum,		Farina, bxs.....	50	280	Tongues, blbs.....	180	
galls.....	44,200	15,748	Flour, bbls.....	9	113	Pkl fish.....	200
Reserves, cs	575	2,875	Woodenware,			Cheese, lbs.	1,028
Oil goods, cs	12	11,111	pkgs.....	44	1,280	Matches, cs.....	48
Hogs hair, blem37	1,970		No. 0.....	1,000	1,125	Staves, No. 8,000	960
Stationery, cs	5	110	Cheese, lbs.	42,360	6,700	Bacon, bbls.....	38

stationery, cs.	110	Cheese, lbs. 43,360	6,700	Beans, bbls.	35	\$24
Machinery, cs.	1,115	Beef, bbls.	37	300	Peas, bgs. ....	.450
Miscellaneous....	486	Seaw match, cs.	244	8,089	Nails, kegs. ....	.35
		Sperm oil,			Onions, bbls. ....	.40
		galls.	5,174	12,159	Wine, pkgs. ....	.5
		Apples, bbls.	5	50	Candles, lbs. ....	.120
LONDON						\$98

LONDON		Apples, bbls.....	5	50	Candles, bxs...120	505
Tobacco, bds...230	64,336	Cotton, bns...21	4,852	Soap, bxs...20	240	
lts & meats.		Wheat, bush...7,085	12,000	Shirts, bxs...20	447	
case...55	100	Tallow, lbs 10,000	1,500	Fire crackers,		
feet, tcs...200	10,800			bxs.....55	275	
Tobacco, ca...19	1,900			Tobacco, cs...10	521	
tea, pkgs...754	6,828			Confect'n'y, bx10	101	
		QUEENSTOWN.				

IMPORTS
(OTHER THAN DRY GOODS AND SPECIE) AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE

WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1865.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]							
	Quan.	Value		Quan.	Value	Quan.	
China, Glass, & E' ware—			Optical—	13	4,485	Cork—	76
Bottles.....	897		Jewelry, &c.—			Fustin M lbs.	95
China.....	158	12,250	Leather, &c.—	11	4,821	Logwood, M	
Earthenware	230	70,735	Watches.....	24	51,437	lbs.....	1,563
Glass.....	285	105	Leather, Hides, &c.—			Mahogany—	200
Glassware.....	61	3,934	Bristles.....	35	8,429	Other—	700
Glass plate.....	118	19,344	Hides, &c.—	13	1,428	Miscellaneous—	
Drugs, &c.—			Hides, dress'd	264	104,904	Baskets.....	63
Aniline colors.....	6,737		Hides, undressed	112,563		2,381	
Acids.....	150	12,600	Leather, pat.	1		Bags.....	600
Ammonia, sal.	10	514	Liquors, Wines, &c.—			Bricks.....	184
Argoile.....	19	7,686	Ale.....	363	3,436	Boxes.....	780
Bark, Peru.....	944	32,805	Brandy.....	58	2,933	Buttons.....	90
Borax.....	200	4,480	Porter.....	28	244	Cheese.....	24
Camphor.....	1,113	2,000	Rum.....	3	145	Cigars.....	36,717
Cream tartar.....	10	2,504	Whisky.....	145	8,588	Coal, tons	11,479
Chickory.....	125	1,659	Wines.....	2,084	23,255	Corks.....	1,203
Cochineal.....	100	16,540	Champ, bas.	271	192	Cotton, bales—	
Cudbear.....	10	969	Metals, &c.—			521	100,217
Gums, crude.....	26	47	Brass goods.....	7	236	Clocks.....	9
do arabic.....	35	3,510	Bronzes.....	2	970	Cocoas, bags.....	884
do copal.....	31	3,510	Chal's & anchil2			21,340	
Indigo.....	181	24,899	Copper.....	43	5,015	Coffee, bags.....	16,809
Iodine, pot.....	25	2,669	Cutlery.....	71	25,439	299,163	
Ipecacuanha.....	10	1,940	Guns.....	15	2,043	Fancy goods.....	117,511
Lic. Paste.....	517	6,928	Hardware.....	256	15,606	Feathers.....	14,485
Madder.....	2	410	Iron hoop, tns	33	2,345	Flax.....	99
Magnesia.....	73	1,402	Iron, pig.....			Fish.....	71,183
Oils.....	107	3,107	Iron, tons.....	633	9,620	Furniture.....	46,038
do cod.....	142	5,061	Iron sheet, inc37			Grain.....	2,785
do essential.....	97	1,951	Iron, other.....			Hair.....	173
do linseed.....	41	4,565	Iron, other, tons.....	286	16,137	Hair cloth.....	3
do olive.....	130	5,401	Iron R R.....			545	
Opium.....	70	54,532	Iron, bars.....	905	1,814	Hemp.....	1,595
Paints.....	2,879		Lead, pigs, 7,373		17,988	Honey.....	14
Potash, chls.....	164		Metal goods.....	30	6,726	India rubber	370
Potash, pruss.....	12,350		Nails.....	9	533	Machinery.....	32
Phosphorus.....	40	1,795	Needles.....	16	5,643	Molasses.....	1,693
Quinine.....	40	8,322	Nickel.....	2	1,307	Oil paintings.....	8
Rhubarb.....	21	4,583	Old metal.....			Plaster.....	1,151
Sarsaparilla.....	320		Platinum.....	2	4,775	Perfumery.....	9
Safflower.....	778		Pew caps.....	7	1,251	Pipes.....	3,375
Soda, Bicarb.....	735		Saddlery.....	4	1,331	Rice.....	12,696
do Caustic.....	125		Steel.....	2,683	20,857	Rope.....	10,527
do Sal.....	118		Silverware.....	6	1,011	Salt.....	383
do Ash.....	667		Tin, bxs.....	17,196	108,387	Statuary.....	2,954
Sponges.....	155	3,603	Tin, slabs	3,302		Seeds.....	9,775
Other.....	6,603		lbs.....	223,535		Linseed, bags.....	
urs, &c.—			Wire.....	1	120	1,883	10,017
Furs, &c.—	279	129,447	Spices—			Soap, &c.—	8
Bananas.....	2,698		Cassia.....			Sugar, hhdbs, tcs.....	554
Citron.....	299		Ginger.....			and bbls.	2,602
Dried fruit.....	1,488		Mace.....			100,583	
Lemons.....	5,865		Nutmeg.....			Sugar, boxes and	
Nuts.....	14,001		Pepper.....			bags.....	4,779
Oranges.....	14,001		Stationery, &c.—			96,211	
Raisins.....	47,634		Books.....	402	19,617	Trees and Plants.....	170
Sauces & preser.....	3,513		Engravings.....	21	5,500	Tea.....	32,321
instruments—			Paper.....	80	9,381	Toys.....	382
Mathematical.....	1		Other.....	16	9,064	Tobacco.....	1,383
Musical.....	55	11,784	Woods—			27,424	
Cedar.....			Cedar.....			Waste.....	33
						Whalebone	109
						Wool, bls.	617
						Other.....	2,974
						Total.....	\$2,709,32

COTTON.

The market recovered early in the week from the depression noted in our last. The steady reception of strong accounts from Liverpool and Manchester has given more confidence to holders. The arrivals have fallen off too; the large shipments from New Orleans to this market have nearly ceased. Florida and Virginia, as well as the railroads leading to the West, have rather increased their deliveries.

The export movement at all the leading ports is now very active. It is estimated that about 100,000 bales are in process of shipment from the Atlantic and Gulf ports to Europe.

The question on the market is, not as to supplies, but the capacity of Europe to receive cotton at current prices. The quantity to be sent abroad, will amount at present quotations, to a greater sum

To day's market was dull, and closed heavy at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.
Ordinary, per lb.....	48	48	48	48
Good Ordinary.....	52	52	52	53
Middling.....	58	58	59	59
Good Middling.....	61	62	63	64
Middling fair .....	..	..	..	..

The receipts for the week ending last night (Thursday) were as follows:

From	Bales.	From	Bales.
New Orleans	1,809	Charleston	1,325
Galveston	2,875	North Carolina	1,922
Mobile	5,747	Norfolk, &c.	738
Florida	3,497	Per Railroad.	3,974
Savannah	1,052	Foreign ports.....	531
 Total for the week			23,470
Previously reported			387,325
 Total since July 1st			380,795
Same time last year			63,318

The exports last week were as follows:

The exports last week were as follows:

	Ba's.
To Liverpool.....	12,418
To Bremen.....	153
To Glasgow.....	21
Total for the week.....	12,587
Previously reported.....	65,887
Total since July 1.....	78,474
Same time last year.....	8,345

We copy the following statistics from the circular of Neill Bros. & Co.:

	Receipts.		Exports for the past week.		
	Past week.	Since Sept. 1.	To Gt B.	To France.	Oth F. P.
1865-66.....	59,000	302,000	29,000	....	....
1860-61.....	96,000	352,000	13,000	8,000	8,000
1859-60.....	116,000	375,000	24,000	6,000	6,000
1858-59.....	106,000	340,000	15,000	5,000	2,000
1857-58.....	59,000	161,000	15,000	1,000	2,000

	Exports since 1st September.				Stock.
	To Gt. Brit.	To France.	Oth F. P.	Total.	
1865-66.....	94,000	7,000	....	101,000	321,000
1860-61.....	57,000	18,000	12,000	87,000	387,000
1859-60.....	95,000	29,000	12,000	136,000	319,000
1858-59.....	55,000	25,000	7,000	87,000	281,000
1857-58.....	41,000	6,000	4,000	50,000	145,000

SAVANNAH COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 21.			
Upplands.	Sea Island.	Domestic.	
Stock Sept. 1.....	3,724	281	236
Received this week.....	2,310	205	165
Received previously.....	24,860	1,598	2,777
Total.....	30,894	2,084	3,173
Exported since Sept. 1.....	29,547	1,922	2,984
Stock Oct. 20, 1865.....	1,337	162	189

GALVESTON COTTON STATEMENT, OCT. 14.		
	This Year.	1860-61
Stock on hand 1st September, 1865.....	13,857	24,290
Received this week.....	3,928	4,292
Received previously.....	13,230	15,662
Received at other ports.....	3,300	1,223
Total.....	34,315	24,845
Exported to Great Britain.....	4,027	555
Exported to New Orleans.....	7,176	1,845
Exported to New York.....	10,399	6,423
Exported to Boston.....	662	1,997
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared....	22,264	10,220
10,051	14,125	

Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared.... 10,051 14,125

Advices from the South have been exceedingly meager this week. Receipts, as far as advised, for the week ending October 21st, were well up to previous weeks. We have to-day the following telegram from New Orleans :

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

The cotton market is active. Sales to-day 3,300 bales at 54c@56c for middlings; sales for the last three days 8,200 bales. The stock on hand is 117,000 bales.

Exchange on New York is 2½ per cent discount.

The latest Liverpool cotton market report is of the 14th, when it closed buoyant at 24½d a 25d for middlings, uplands, and Orleans. The following is the report for the week ending with 12th, received by telegraph. The regular circulars have not come to hand :

LINERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 13.

The Broker's Circular reports : The sales of the week foot up 112,000 bales, including 54,000 bales to speculators, and 12,000 bales to exporters. The market opened firm with an advancing tendency, but subsequently became flat, and closed with an advance of only ½d on American and ½d @ 1d on India and other descriptions. The quotations are as follows :

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans.....	26½d.	24½d.
Mobile.....	..	24½
Upplands.....	26	24½

The sales to day (Friday) were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency and a trifling advance on all qualities. The stock in port is estimated at 202,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales are American.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firmer, with an advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market has been feverish and unsettled all the week. The interruption of navigation on the Erie Canal caused buyers to purchase only to fill pressing orders. The more liberal supplies which are close at hand are eagerly waited for, and with many the impression prevails that their arrival on the market will contribute to support rather than depress quotations. It has often been the case heretofore.

With large deliveries by rail, flour has declined. There is a good deal of the extra rate on the market that was made from heated and otherwise unsound wheat, and the range for this grade of flour is unusually great. That of doubtful quality is pressed for sale, and

causes the irregularity in quotations that will be noticed. The market closes dull.

Wheat has improved materially on the week; the supply, both present and prospective, is very light—not equal to the wants of the millers, and they have been forced to pay advanced prices for lots in store. There has also been some speculation, but the close was inactive and irregular.

Corn has steadily improved, buyers from the Eastern States and the British Provinces having entered the market very freely. Distillers have also been large buyers of unsound corn, and the tendency is upward. Oats were depressed early in the week, when speculators and dealers entered the market and took nearly the entire stock on sale, since when prices have improved. Barley has been active and closed better. Rye is firm.

The following are closing quotations :

Flour,	Superfine State and Western.....	per bbl.	\$7 70 @ \$8 10
do	Extra State.....		8 00 @ 8 75
do	Shipping Roundhoop Ohio.....		8 85 @ 9 10
do	Extra Western, common to good.....		8 35 @ 11 40
do	Double Extra Western and St. Louis.....		11 50 @ 17 00
do	Southern, supers.....		9 50 @ 11 40
do	Southern, fancy and extra.....		11 50 @ 16 00
do	Canada, common to choice extra.....		8 25 @ 12 50
do	Rye Flour, fine and superfine.....		6 50 @ 7 00
do	Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine.....		4 85 @ 5 10
Wheat,	Chicago Spring.....	per bushel	1 73 @ 1 80
do	Milwaukee Club.....		1 75 @ 1 82
do	Red Winter.....		2 00 @ 2 25
do	Amber Michigan, &c.....		2 30 @ 2 35
Corn,	Western Mixed.....		78 @ 91
do	Western Yellow.....		.. @ 92
Rye,	North River.....		1 17 @ 1 20
Rye,	Canada.....		1 20 @ 1 22
Oats,	Western.....		50 @ 57
do	State.....		55 @ 59
Barley.....			1 10 @ 1 30
do	Malt.....		1 40 @ 1 50

Much discussion has been occasioned at Chicago by the notification that the grain in store was becoming heated. The *Times* of that city says :

The action of the warehousemen is evidently intended to "facilitate" shipments, and considering the quality of produce in store here, and the immense amount of capital it keeps locked up, the shipment of produce is something to be devoutly wished for, that the warehousemen can be pardoned for being a trifle "sensational" in order to assist and encourage the "good work."

It may be stated that the wheat and corn are in good condition, but there are already "mutterings in the distance," which admonish us that "evil reports" will be in circulation before many days have elapsed. Already there are whisperings that the influence of the new grain, harvested and marketed during damp weather, is beginning to tell upon the condition of the old grain, and that unless the warehouses are emptied they will contain nothing but "stump tail" when Spring opens.

The following is the amount of grain in store, as reported by the secretary of the board of trade :

	Oct. 24, '64.	Oct. 14, '65.	Oct. 21, '65.
Wheat.....bush.	729,297	934,162	684,897
Corn.....bush.	200,499	1,450,773	1,125,015
Oats.....bush.	668,377	1,244,112	1,131,754
Rye.....bush.	88,019	278,141	228,479
Barley.....bush.	230,911	367,932	394,355

WEEKLY RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.—The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending Oct. 21 :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
Chicago.....	45,298	441,604	673,169	277,035	34,020	53,047
Milwaukee.....	15,810	661,569	3,764	23,060	11,503	7,771
Toledo.....	40,581	74,911	50,439	8,851	860	4,737
Detroit.....	42,908	96,701	4,711	1,237	1,125	...
Cleveland.....	5,130	88,709	12,026	22,222	36,183	2,750

Totals.....149,527 1,883,494 744,109 382,455 88,191 68,805

Previous week..140,805 1,494,821 981,283 439,786 210,817 67,001

EASTWARD MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The following will show the shipments of Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Toledo, for the week ending Oct. 21, and destination :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
To Buffalo.....	56,780	586,331	849,611	378,047	....	115,800
Oswego.....	275,880	24,250	....	....	....	....
Pt. Colborne.....	20	109,500	55,575	....	....	....
Ogdensburg.....	3,912	74,978	36,725	100	....	....
C'e Vinc't.....	16,000	10,000	....	....	....	....
Dunkirk.....	13,661	10,000	....	....	....	....
Collingwood.....	....	30,775	....	....	....	....
Goderich.....	350	12,550	....	....	....	....
Sarnia.....	5,270	....	....	....	....	....
Kingston.....	64,875	65,880	....	....	....	....
Other ports.....	939	29,921	33,604	45,336	....	....
By Railroad....	27,436	19,847	800	34,126	5,505	2,864

Totals.....87,968 1,176,882 1,129,770 447,809 5,808 118,164

Previous week..91,906 1,120,965 649,999 420,773 3,106 46,272

CHICAGO.—The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs have been as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Week ending Oct. 21	Since Jan. 1.	Week ending Oct. 21	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bbls.	45,298	948,327	39,125	800,088
Wheat, bu.	441,604	7,499,934	348,563	5,466,595
Corn, bu.	673,167	28,197,176	1,061,850	22,970,419
Oats, bu.	277,036	9,330,609	399,049	8,110,580
Rye, bu.	53,047	950,784	97,564	480,563
Barley, bu.	34,020	938,806	5,405	156,917

MILWAUKEE.—The following table exhibits the receipts of flour and grain by rail and lake, for the week ending Saturday, October 21st, and the corresponding time last year:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Total	75,660	661,569	22,050	3,764	6,921	11,494
Cor. time '64	4,226	116,029	83,068	5,588	1,455	4,811

Receipts and Shipments of flour and grain for the week ending October 21st, since January 1st, and the corresponding time last year, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	Since Jan. 1.	S'ete '64	Since Jan. 1.	S'ete '64
Flour, bbls.	261,863	242,057	375,538	369,816
Wheat, bus.	8,895,001	8,038,898	7,715,860	78,225,560
Oats, bus.	457,446	820,137	287,586	624,728
Corn, bus.	207,061	41,148	60,858	167,728
Barley, bus.	100,216	65,945	86,075	12,115
Rye, bus.	107,080	88,553	7,119	1,789

LIVERPOOL.—We have no later circulars and can only give the following telegraphic advices, via Halifax to the 13th inst.:

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive but firm. Corn inactive with a decline of 8d; mixed 28s. 6d. @ 28s. 9d.

On the 14th Breadstuffs were quoted quiet but firm.

LONDON.—Barings' circular of the 13th quoted Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

There has been very little stir in the Dry Goods Market during the week. From the uniform prices of last week the market receded at one time and again advanced a half cent above last week's quotations, but closes a cent less. The market is better supplied with all kinds of goods, as the demand has been light, and prices have followed the fluctuations of the raw material rather than any variation in the supply or demand. As remarked last week, there was some consideration of a proposition for a reduction in the prices of some styles of goods on the part of jobbers, to encourage trade and create a little activity if possible in the stagnant condition of trade. On Wednesday leading jobbers reduced the price of standard brown sheetings one cent below that asked by agents, and the price of prints two or three cents less than agents' prices; and on Thursday a leading jobber made sale of a considerable amount of Arnold's prints at 25 cents, a reduction of five cents from the prices at which agents held them last week. The result of this reduction has been a reduction by agents, a more active business, and the disposal of a portion of the accumulated stock.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in better supply and with the fluctuations in cotton prices have varied somewhat during the week. The demand is moderate and prices do not seem on a very firm basis. At one time during the week prices for standards advanced to 37½c. but closed at 36c. Stark A, Atlantic A, A H, Amoskeag A, Salmon Falls A, Indian Orchard N, are held at 36c.; Indian Orchard W, 30c.; B B, 32c.; C, 35c.; Appleton B, 38c.; C, 32½c., D, 34c.; Shirtings E, 28, Appleton A, 37, Auburn, 27½, Indian Queen, 31, Pittsfield A, 32½, Rocky Point Shirtings, 32½, Atlantic D, 33½, fine Shirtings, 35, Massachusetts A, 33 B, 35, Medford, 35, Newmarket, 33 inch, 33, 36 inch; 35, Armory, 37, Indian Head A, 37, B, 31, E, 37½, Nashua Extra A, 35 Fine D, 35, Waltham F, 40, Salmon Falls C, 35, M, 34½, Augusta Mills, 4-4, 36, and 6 do., 31.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS have been quiet, closing at last week's quotations. Attawaugan XX, 47½, do Water Twist, 52, Bedford O, 28, Waltham L, 95, W, 45, M, 105, N, 115, Bartlett Steam Mills, 33 inch, 39, 54 52½, 6 36½, 44 45, Newmarket 36 inch 42½, H 33, A 34, Union Dale 30.

TICKINGS sell quick at steady prices. There is a better supply of the better grades. Amoskeag ACA are held at 80, a reduction of 2½ cents from last week; Harvesters 37½, Prescott Extra 70, Swift River 36½, Thorndike 42.

STRIPES AND CHECKS are more abundant and prices are a little firm. Harvester stripes are held at 36, Ripker 33.

DENIMS are in less demand for the better class of goods, while the poorer grades are moderately active. Amoskeag D are held at 62½, Princeton 50, Farmers 55.

CORSET JEANS are quiet at last week's figures. Newmarket colored 32½, Amoskeag brown 37½, Bates 32½, Indian Orchard 32½.

DRILLS are in good demand and quick at the quotations. Stark C 36 inch is held at 37 cents, Amoskeag brown 37.

CANTON FLANNELS are moderately active and prices quiet. Manchester brown 45. Salmon Falls extra bleached 55, brown 45, Columbia 38, Nashua A 40.

PRINT CLOTHS have been in demand, though the supply is light. The sales in Providence for the week amounted to 199,000 pieces, at 23 cents for 64x64 on hand, and 21 a 21½ cents for 64x64 to be made.

PRINTS are abundant, and with the light demand of the past two weeks prices have declined 3 a 4 cents from last week. Cocheeo are held at 31, American 30, selling by jobbers at 28½, Merimack W 34, selling by jobbers at 32, D 32, Garner's 31, Amoskeag pink 31, purple 29, dark and light 28, morning 27½, Swiss ruby 29, Duchess B 26, Lowell dark and light 26, Wamsutta 25, Dusters 25, Spragues 29, madder rubies, and green 31, blue and white 32, blue and orange 33, canary Y 30, pinks and purples 32, solid colors 31, black and white 29, shirtings 32.

CAMBRICS are in moderate demand only. Portlands are held at 23, fancy brand 19, Saratoga 22½, Milton mills 22½.

SILESIAS AND JACONETS are in demand. Slater's jacquets sell at 31, do silesias plain at 32½, solid colored alacians 43, Brookfield silesias 35, Indian orchard 40.

GINGHAMS sell quick at firm rates. Lancaster and Glasgow 35.

DELAINES are also in active request at steady prices. Hamilton, Manchester, Pacific sell at 35; Atlantic Coburgs 34; Fine 40 and Manchester all Wool 55.

WOOLEN GOODS are dull for most kinds, the activity of the season having passed by. Most lines are now selling out at much reduced figures. Light goods are in demand for spring trade. For cloths and cassimeres there is some business with jobbers, flannels and blankets are in less demand, and sales have been pressed and prices have fallen off materially.

LINEN GOODS are in steady demand, and some leading styles Domestic are active. A new style of crash made by the Stark Mills has recently come into market, selling at 19 a 23.

FOREIGN GOODS are still less firm than last week, the large importations having over-stocked the market and operated to depress prices of domestics as well as foreign goods. The several auction sales during the week exhibited no new or particularly interesting features.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THIS MONTH.

We give below the movement of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New York for the month of October, 1865, and the corresponding month of 1862, 1863 and 1864. The large increase of imports which began in August is still continued; the total thrown on the market in October being eight times the total of October, 1864, and largely in excess of previous years. Foreign goods are now abundant, and are selling but moderately. They can be afforded for less money than is asked for domestics.

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the Month of October.

	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool	\$1,620,981	\$2,938,458	\$322,954	\$3,874,944
Do of Cotton	284,815	392,404	55,904	2,050,386
Do of Silk	790,901	1,180,792	299,312	2,383,333
Do of Flax	589,143	637,208	304,799	1,471,055
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	139,783	257,110	80,115	515,331

Total entered for consumpt'n. \$3,425,073 \$5,406,002 \$1,256,084 \$10,293,955

	WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool	\$288,990	\$439,942	\$1,968,410	\$286,998
Do of Cotton	65,500	109,863	132,640	73,707
Do of Silk	66,519	77,944	530,957	186,411
Do of Flax	71,142	288,831	311,048	250,299
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	12,719	28,467	97,134	36,397

Total withdrawn from wr'h'e. \$444,870 \$945,017 \$3,048,179 \$334,040

Add, entered for consumpt'n. 3,425,073 5,406,002 1,256,084 10,293,955

Total thrown on the market. \$3,869,943 \$6,351,019 \$4,304,263 \$11,129,035

	ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.			
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool	\$184,787	\$374,744	\$784,191	\$731,889
Do of Cotton	98,785	85,842	168,896	280,391
Do of Silk	51,597	280,437	169,805	542,973
Do of Flax	55,211	329,755	522,179	306,883
Miscellaneous Dry Goods	50,885	33,003	94,945	31,399

Total entered for warehouse. \$440,725 \$1,103,731 \$1,740,016 \$1,593,236

Add, entered for con. 3,425,073 5,406,002 1,256,084 10,293,955

Total entered at the port. \$3,865,798 \$6,509,738 \$2,996,100 \$12,187,331

The activity in the entries the last three months has brought up our totals until now they exceed for the year any of the previous years in our statement. The total thrown on the market during 1865 has been \$73,274,879 against \$1,884,256 in 1864.

The following is a comparative summary of the movement since January 1st:

Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for Ten Months from January 1st.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1863.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool....	\$19,471,988	\$18,842,008	\$16,304,894	\$21,479,921
Do. Cotton....	5,597,259	4,375,593	5,942,664	8,062,700
Do. Silk....	9,304,139	10,388,145	10,726,099	18,497,473
Do. Flax....	5,438,324	5,823,435	6,373,793	8,097,303
Miscellaneous Dry Goods....	2,075,755	2,496,099	2,623,262	2,766,221
Total entered for consumpt'n.	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,882,913

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool....	\$4,137,355	\$5,295,255	\$10,136,949	\$8,755,441
Do. Cotton....	2,740,104	1,569,641	2,476,483	2,607,512
Do. Silk....	2,619,760	4,291,951	4,282,914	3,449,683
Do. Flax....	1,631,950	1,973,461	3,002,555	3,876,094
Miscellaneous Dry Goods....	675,401	414,810	714,693	750,982
Total withd. from warehouse	11,704,570	11,744,688	20,613,544	19,441,961
Add entered for consumpt'n.	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,882,913
Total thrown on the market.	53,731,939	53,655,763	61,884,256	73,274,879

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of Wool....	\$8,280,362	\$8,542,767	\$13,653,379	\$6,532,140
Do. Cotton....	1,542,005	1,191,593	2,882,844	1,756,687
Do. Silk....	1,140,146	2,372,527	4,872,713	3,238,501
Do. Flax....	693,481	624,692	4,189,542	2,812,685
Miscellaneous Dry Goods....	261,152	459,554	1,026,888	474,976
Total warehouse entered....	6,917,096	13,921,163	26,525,366	14,804,339
Add entered for consumpt'n.	42,027,369	41,911,135	41,270,712	53,882,913
Add entered at the port....	48,944,465	56,832,298	67,796,078	68,687,357

The above imports are, of course, all reckoned at their foreign gold value, duty and freight unpaid.

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Oct. 26, 1865, and the corresponding weeks of 1863 and 1864, have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 26, 1865.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool....	291 \$11,160,516	251 \$96,342	2476 \$1,070,155
do. cotton....	425 136,323	66 23,975	1907 604,590
do. silk....	570 430,107	91 54,943	463 520,611
do. flax....	7565 258,675	167 96,238	1764 482,858
Miscellaneous dry goods....	494 163,969	138 18,067	323 129,558
Total.....	5013 \$2,075,990	703 \$23,465	6933 \$2,807,708

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool....	751 \$136,163	134 \$595,743	202 \$65,069
do. cotton....	34 10,446	79 28,293	62 16,669
do. silk....	15 24,646	133 120,849	35 54,463
do. flax....	280 43,923	116 103,981	264 72,943
Miscellaneous dry goods....	35 7,183	335 35,493	28 6,973
Total.....	1088 \$222,361	2699 \$884,371	591 \$215,988
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	6913 2,078,990	703 223,465	6933 2,807,708
Total thrown on markt'.	7001 \$2,301,351	3402 \$1,107,836	7594 \$2,023,691

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Manufactures of wool....	291 \$106,482	562 \$205,355	219 \$9,638
do. cotton....	65 24,568	97 32,612	222 55,529
do. silk....	83 114,670	55 49,620	44 64,442
do. flax....	304 62,194	722 185,307	375 113,929
Miscellaneous dry goods....	20 10,177	61 22,655	77 3,508
Total.....	763 \$318,091	1497 498,353	937 329,523
Add ent'd for consumpt'n.	5913 2,078,990	703 223,465	6933 2,807,708
Total entered at the port.	6676 \$2,397,081	2200 \$721,817	7570 \$2,137,226

DETAILED STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the movement the past week ending Oct. 26, 1865:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Manufactures of wool....	440 \$213,221	565 6,637	9 Lastings.... 9 3,973
Cloths....	80 43,171	844 417,229	70 Braids & bds. 70 36,727
Carpetings....	86 60,288	12 7,173	Cot. & wdr. 544 216,579
Blankets....	13 1,953	31 9,059	Hose.... 98 24,483
Shawls....	21 16,782	56 14,388	Total.... 1907 \$604,520

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Cottons....	1029 \$356,524	8 2,494	Gloves.... 1 213
Colored....	573 170,808	6 1,009	Spoil.... 35 9,106
Prints....	71 15,540	13 3,501	Hose.... 98 24,483
Gingham....	9 3,064	8 3,821	Total.... 1907 \$604,520
Blanket's mus'n	26 6,842	20 4,116	
Silks....	145 \$927,280	31 19,059	Silk & wdr'd 5 2,770
Capes....	8 6,019	Cravats.... 29 30,541	Silk & cotton. 52 30,017
Velvets....	39 26,803	Raw.... 29 30,541	Total.... 463 \$350,611
Habbons....	135 107,573	Braids & bds. 7 5,646	

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Linens....	1588 \$406,731	Laces.... 2	5,344	Thread.... 63 17,483
Clothes & cot.	8 1,755	Hdkfs.... 108	48,191	Hemp yarn.... 10 1,484
Total....				1764 \$482,888
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Leath gloves....	30 \$20,809	Clothing.... 34	7,681	Straw goods.... 81 20,777
Kid gloves....	7 6,381	Embroider'd. 68	35,749	Feath & flow.... 18 3,730
Matting....	30 3,841	Millinery.... 9	9,417	Susp & elast.... 13 5,244
Oil cloth....	19 1,100	Corsets.... 23	19,390	
Total....				323 \$129,559

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.				
Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.	Pkgs. Value.
Woolens....	48 \$21,479	Blankets.... 68	9,475	Worsted yarn 8 2,550
Cloths....	11 4,844	Shawls.... 2 1,346	Cot & wos'd. 34	12,450
Carpeting....	1 871	Worsts.... 30	13,051	
Total....				202 \$65,666

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.				
Cottons....	45 \$11,897	Gingham's.... 18 4,254	Spool.... 24 1,409	
Colored....	116 33,110	Laces.... 1 699	Velvets.... 7 2,087	
Prints....	11 2,638			
Total....				299 \$35,029

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Silks....	19 \$44,314	Ribbons.... 22 18,495	Laces.... 3 1,615	
Total....				44 \$84,424

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.				
Linens....	368 \$112,989	Thread.... 7 990		
Total....				\$75 \$113,989

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.				
Straw goods....				77 \$8,508

THE CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 27, 1865, P. M.

About four thousand one hundred head of beef cattle were offered on Monday of about the same average grade as last week. The best grades sold at the opening for better prices than last week, some at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts per pound. The range of prices was from 9 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, including poor and common cattle at 9 to 11 cents; fair to good, 12 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; good to prime, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and choice 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The market closed heavy, with about a hundred head sent to the feeding yards for next week.

Milch cows have not changed since last week. A few very choice brought \$130 each and upward, while common and poor stock were very dull at \$40 and thereabouts.

Veal calves were in about the same position as last week, the receipts and sales keeping even pace. Common to good veals sold at 10 a 12 cents, good to prime at 12 a 13 cents, and extra at 13 a 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and 14 cents for very selected milchers.

Sheep have on the whole done better. Good sheep are quoted at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, while extra would bring higher figures; fair to good 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and common 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Lambs have not changed, but close rather firm at 10 cents for good lambs

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

All goods deposited in public stores or bonded warehouses must be withdrawn therefrom, or the duties thereon paid within one year from the date of the original importation, but may be withdrawn by the owner for exportation to Foreign Countries, or may be transhipped to any port of the Pacific, or Western Coast of the United States, at any time before the expiration of three years from the date of the original importation, such goods on arrival at a Pacific or Western port, to be subject to the same rules and regulations as if originally imported there; any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Merchandise upon which duties have been paid may remain in warehouse in custody of the officers of the customs at the expense and risk of the owners of said merchandise, and if exported directly from said custody to a Foreign Country within three years, shall be entitled to return duties, proper evidence of such merchandise having been landed abroad to be furnished to the collector by the importer, one per centum of said duties to be retained by the Government.

In addition to the duties noted below, a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied on all imports under flags that have no reciprocal treaties with the United States.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth or produce of Countries East of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of 10 per cent. ad val. is levied in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production; Raw Cotton and Raw Silk excepted.

The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lb.

Ashes—Duty: 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents ad val. Produce of the British North American Provinces, free.

Pot, 1st sort. \$100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 20
Pearl, 1st sort. 8 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 30

Anchors—Duty: 24 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Of 200 lb. and upward $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Beeswax—Duty, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents ad val.

American yellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51

Bones—Duty: on invoice 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Rio Grande shin. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 35 00 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Bread—Duty, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents ad val.

Pilot. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. 52

Navy. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44

Crackers. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15

Breadstuffs—See special report.

Bristles—Duty, 15 cents; hogs hair, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

American, gray and white. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 25

Butter and Cheese—Duty: 4 cents. Produce of British North American Provinces, free.

There is a moderate local demand but no great activity. Prices are a little firmer.

Butter—

N. Y., Welch tubs, strictly fine. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 43

do do fair to good. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 44

do Firkins, str. fine, yel. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50

do $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tubs, strictly fine. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54

do do com. to good. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48

Pa., fine dairy packed, yellow. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45

do firkins, finer kinds, do. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38

do common to medium. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34

West. Re erve, good to fine, yel. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 40

do com. to medium. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

Southern Ohio. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

Canada, uniform and fine. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41

do ordinary, mixed. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34

Mich., Ill., Ind., & Wis., g. to f. yel. 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38

do do com. to med. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35

Cheese—

Factory made dairies. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19

Farm dairies. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

do do common. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15

English dairy. 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25

Vermont dairy. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$

Candles—Duty, tallow, $\frac{1}{2}$; spermaceti and wax, 8; stearino and adamanthine, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Sperm. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. 40

do , patent. 50

Refined sperm, city. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40

Sterols. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38

Adamantine. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29

Cement—Rosendale. $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. .. 2 00

Chains—Duty, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

One inch and upward. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$..

Coal—Duty, bituminous, \$1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 28 bushels, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the bushel; other than bituminous, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bushel.

Liverpool Orrel. $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of 2,240 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. .. 10 ..

Liverpool Gas Canal. 14 50

Nova Scotia. \$50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90

Anthracite. 18 00

Cocoa—Duty, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Caraca. (gold). (in bond). $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36

Maracaibo. (gold). do 50

Guayaquil. (gold). do 18

Coffee—Duty: When imported direct in America, or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side of the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; all other 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem in addition.

Coffee has been firm and closes a little higher.

Bio, prime, duty paid. gold. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

do good. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22

do fair. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20

do ordinary. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19

do fair to good cargoes. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20

Java, mato and bags. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34

Native Ceylon.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Maracaibo.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Laguaya.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copper —Duty, pig. bar, and ingot, $\frac{1}{2}$; old copper, 2 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; manufactured, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; sheathing copper and yellow metal, in sheets 42 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ square foot, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. All cash.		
Sheathing, new. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50	
Sheathing, do, old. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sheathing, yellow. 34		
Bolts. 50		
Braziers. 50		
Baltimore. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Detroit. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	
Portage Lake. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
Native Ceylon.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Maracaibo.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Laguaya.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordage —Duty, tarred, 2; untarred Manila, 24; other untarred, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.		
Manila, Amer. made. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tarred Russia. 19		
Tarred American. 19		
Bolt Rope, Russia. 26		
Corks —Duty, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Regular, quarts. $\frac{1}{2}$ gross	52	54
Short Tapers. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	
Mineral. 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	
Phial. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
Cotton —See special report.		
Drugs and Dyes —Duty, Alcohol, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Aloes, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Alum, 60 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Argols, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Arsenic and Assafetida, 20; Antimony, Crude and Regulus, 10; Arrowroot, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Balsam Capivi, 20; Balsam Tolu, 30; Balsam Peru, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Calisaya Bark, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Bi Carb. Soda, $\frac{1}{2}$; Bi Chromate Potash, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Bleaching Powder, 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Refined Borax, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Crude Brimstone, $\frac{1}{2}$; Roll Brimstone, \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton; Flor Sulphur, \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Crude Camphor, 30; Refined Camphor, 40 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Carb. Ammonia, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Cardamoms and Cantharides, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Castile Oil, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; Chlorate Potash, 6; Caustic Soda, 50; Citric Acid, 10; Copperas, 4; Cream Tartar, 10; Cubes, 10 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Cutch, 10; Chamomile Flowers, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Epsom Salts, 1 cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Extract Logwood, Flowers Benzola, and Gamboage, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; Ginseng, 20; Gum Arabic, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Gum Benzoin, Gum Kowie, and Gum Damar, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Gum Myrrh, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Gum Resin and Tragacanth, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Hyd. Potash and Resublimed Iodine, 75; Ipecac and Jalap, 50; Lic. Paste, 10; Manna, 25; Oil Anis, Oil Lemon, and Oil Orange, 50 cents; Oil Cassia, and Oil Bergamot, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Oil Peppermint, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Opium, \$2 50; Oxalic Acid, 4 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Phosphorus, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Pruss. Potash, Yellow, 5; Red, 10; Rhubarb, 50 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Quicksilver, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Sal Aratrus, 14 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sal Soda, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sarsaparilla and Senna, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Shell Lac, 10; Sods Ash, 1; Sugar Lead, 20 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sulph. Quinine, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Sulph. Morphine, \$2 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Tartaric Acid, 20; Verdigris, 6 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sal Ammoniac, 20; Blue Vitriol, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.; Etherial Preparations and Extracts, \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; all others quoted below, FREE. Most of the articles under this head are now sold for cash. (All nominal.)		
Drugs are firmer but transactions light.		
Acid, Citric. (gold). 60		
Alcohol. $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 4 48		
Aloes, Cape. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	25	26
Aloes, Socotrine. 85		
Alum. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	
Anatto, fair to prime. 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	
Antimony, Regulus of. (cash) 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Argols, Red. (gold). 82		
Argols, Refined. (gold). 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Arsenic, Powdered. 3 20		
Assafetida. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
Balsam Capivi. 1 20		
Balsam Tolu. (gold) 85	90	
Balsam Peru. 1 50		
Bark, Calla. 1 75		
Berries, Persian. 55		
Bl. Carb. Soda, Newcastle. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bl. Chromate Potash. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
Bird Peppers—African, Sierra Leon, bags. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
Bird Peppers—Zanzibar. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	
Bleaching Powder. 54		
Borax, Refined. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brimstone, Crude. (gold) $\frac{1}{2}$ ton 45 00		
Brimstone, Am. Roll. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Brimstone, Flor. Sulphur. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	
Camphor, Crude, (in bond). (gold) 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	
Camphor, Refined. 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30	
Cantharides. 1 60		
Carbonate Ammonia, in bulk. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
Cardamoms, Malabar. 3 50		
Caster Oil, Cases. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon 3 50		
Chamomile Flowers. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	50	
Chlorate Potash. (gold) 36	60	
Cochineal Soda. 124		
Cobalt, Crystals. in kegs 112 lbs. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	
Cochineal, Honduras. (gold) 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	
Cochineal, Mexican. (gold) 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	85	
Coppers, American. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	
Cream Tartar, prime. (gold) 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	
Cubebes, East India. 50		
Cutch. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	
Cuttlefish Bone. 26		
Epsom Salts. 4		
Extract Logwood. 12		
Flowers, Benzoin. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	
Flowers, Arnica. bales 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	
Folia, Buchu. 70		
Gambier. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	92	
Gamboge.		
Ginger, Jamaica, bl'd, in bbls. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	
Ginseng, Southern and Western. 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	
Gum Arabic, Picked. (gold) 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	
Gum Arabic, Sorts. 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
Gum Benzoin. (gold) 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	
Gum Copal Cow. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	
Gum Gossyp. 20		
Gum Dammar. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	
Fruit —Duty: Raisins, Currents, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, 10; Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 1; Fibers and Walnuts, 3 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sardines, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent ad val.		
Raisins, Seedless. $\frac{1}{2}$ cask		
do Layer. $\frac{1}{2}$ box 5 10	10 50	
do Bunch. 1 4		
Currents. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Citron, Léghorn. 23	24	
Prunes, Turkish. 23	24	
Dates. 18		
Almonds, Langue doc. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	
do Provence. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	
do Sicily, Soft Shell. 30		
do Shelled. 30		
Sardines. $\frac{1}{2}$ box	1 00	
do .. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. box	50	
do .. qr. box	27	

Carmine, city made..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
China clay..... \$ 10 00 @ 40 00
Chalk..... \$ 10 00 @ 5 00
Chrome yellow..... \$ 10 00 @ 40 00

Petroleum—Duty: crude, 20 cents; refined, 40 cents \$ gallon.
Crude, 40 @ 47 gravity .. \$ 10 00 @ 86 00
Refined, free..... \$ 10 00 @ 79 00
do in bond..... \$ 10 00 @ 59 00
Naphtha, refined..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00
Residuum..... \$ 10 00 @ 8 00

Plaster Paris—Duty: lump, free; calcined, 20 cents \$ cent ad val.
Blue Nova Scotia..... \$ 10 00 @ 4 00
White Nova Scotia..... \$ 10 00 @ 4 25
Calced, eastern..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 40
Calced, city mills..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 50

Provisions—Duty: cheese and butter, 4 cents beef and pork, 1 cent; hams, bacon, and lard, 2 cents \$ 10 00. Products of the British North American Provinces. Free.

The market has been unsettled for pork and firm for beef.
Beef, plain mess..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
do mess, extra, (new)..... \$ 10 00 @ 17 00
do prime mess..... nominal
do India..... nominal
do India mess..... nominal
Pork, mess..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
do prime mess..... \$ 10 00 @ 29 50
do mess, Western..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
do prime, West'n, (old and new)..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 50
Lard, in bbls..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 00
do kettle rendered..... \$ 10 00 @ 29 00
Hams, pickled..... \$ 10 00 @ 28 00
do dry salted..... \$ 10 00 @ 28 00
Shoulders, pickled..... \$ 10 00 @ 17 00
do dry salted..... \$ 10 00 @ 20 00
Beef hams..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00

Rags—(Domestic).
White, city..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
Seconds..... \$ 10 00 @ 6 00
City colored..... \$ 10 00 @ 3 00
Cauvas..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
Country mixed..... \$ 10 00 @ 6 00

Rice—Duty: cleaned 2 cents \$ 10 00; uncleaned 2 cents \$ 10 00.
Carolina..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 50
East India, dressed..... \$ 10 00 @ 13 50

Salt—Duty: sack, 24 cents \$ 10 00; bulk, 18 cents \$ 100 00.
Turks Islands..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00
Cadiz..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 50
Liverpool, ground..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 50
do fine, Ashton's..... \$ 10 00 @ 4 50
do fine, Worthington's..... \$ 10 00 @ 3 50
do fine, Jeffreys & Darcys'..... \$ 10 00 @ 3 50
do fine, Marshall's..... \$ 10 00 @ 3 50
Onondaga, com. fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 50
do do 210 lb bags..... \$ 10 00 @ 1 75
do do \$ 10 00 @ 1 85
do do \$ 10 00 @ 2 50
Solar coarse..... \$ 10 00 @ 4 50
Fine screened..... \$ 10 00 @ 4 50
do do \$ 10 00 @ 2 75
F. F..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 75

Saltpetre—Duty: crude, 24 cents; refined and partially refined, 3 cents; nitrate soda, 1 cent \$ 10 00.
Refined, pure..... \$ 10 00 @ 22 00
Crude..... \$ 10 00 @ 7 00
Nitrate soda..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 50

Seeds—Duty: linseed, 16 cents; hemp, 1 cent \$ 10 00; canary, \$ 10 00 bushel of 60 lb; and grass seeds, 30 cents ad val.
Clover..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
Timothy, reaped..... \$ 10 00 @ 5 00
Flaxseed, Amer. rough..... \$ 10 00 @ 3 00
Linseed, American, clean, \$ 10 00 @ 26 00
do American, rough, \$ 10 00 @ 2 90
do Calcutta..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 00
do Bombay..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 00

Shot—Duty: 24 cents \$ 10 00.
Drop and Buck..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00

Silk—Duty: free. All thrown silk, 35 cents.
Teatles, No. 1 @ 3..... \$ 10 00 @ 11 25
Taysaans, superior, No. 1 @ 3..... \$ 10 00 @ 11 50
do medium, No. 3 @ 4..... \$ 10 00 @ 10 50
Canton, re-reeled, No. 1 @ 2..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
do usual..... \$ 10 00 @ 11 50
Japan, superior..... \$ 10 00 @ 12 00
do No. 1 @ 3..... \$ 10 00 @ 11 50
China thrown..... \$ 10 00 @ 22 00
Italian thrown..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 50

Skins—Duty: 10 cents ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, FREE.
Market quiet and weak.

Goat, Curacao, No. 1..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
do Buenos Ayres..... \$ 10 00 @ 47 00
do Vera Cruz..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
do Tampico..... \$ 10 00 @ 66 00
do Matamoras..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
do Payta..... \$ 10 00 @ 48 00
do Madras..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
do Cape..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
Dear, San Juan..... \$ 10 00 @ 62 00
do Bolivar City..... \$ 10 00 @ 42 00
do Honduras..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
do Sisal..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00
do Para..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00
do Vera Cruz..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
do Chagres..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
do Port C. and Barcelona..... \$ 10 00 @ 50 00

Soap—Duty: 1 cent \$ 10 00, and 25 cents ad val.
Castile..... \$ 10 00 @ 22 00

Spelter—Duty: in pigs, bars, and plates, \$150 \$ 10 00.
States, foreign..... \$ 10 00 @ 10 00
do domestic..... \$ 10 00 @ ..

Spices—Duty: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50 cents; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; and ginger root, 5 cents \$ 10 00. (All cash.)
Cassia, in mats..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Ginger, race and African..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Mace..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
Nutmegs, No. 1..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 100 00
Pepper..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 24 00
Pimento, Jamaica..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 20 00
Cloves..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 30 00

Steel—Duty: bars and ingots, valued at 7 cents \$ 10 00 or under, 24 cents; over 7 cents and not above 11 cents \$ 10 00; over 11 cents, 34 cents \$ 10 00 and 10 cents ad val.

English, cast, \$ 10 00 @ 19 00
German..... \$ 10 00 @ 17 00
American, spring..... \$ 10 00 @ 18 00
English, spring..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00

Sugar—Duty: on raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 8; on white or clayed, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, not refined, 84; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Molasses, 24 cents \$ 10 00.

The market has been very quiet during the week, but closes moderately active and a little easier.

Porto Rico..... \$ 10 00 @ 17 00
Cuba, inf. to common refining..... \$ 10 00 @ 13 00
do fair to good..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
do fair to good grocery..... \$ 10 00 @ 15 00
do prime to choice do..... \$ 10 00 @ 16 00
do centrifugal..... \$ 10 00 @ 16 00
Havana, Boxes D. S. Nos. 7 to 9..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
do do do 10 to 12..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
do do do 13 to 15..... \$ 10 00 @ 15 00
do do do 16 to 18..... \$ 10 00 @ 16 00
do do do 19 to 20..... \$ 10 00 @ 19 00
do do white..... \$ 10 00 @ 19 00
Loaf..... \$ 10 00 @ 21 00
Granulated..... \$ 10 00 @ 20 00
Crushed and powdered..... \$ 10 00 @ 20 00
White coffee, A..... \$ 10 00 @ 19 00
Yellow coffee..... \$ 10 00 @ 18 00

Sumac—Duty: 10 cents \$ 10 00 ad val.

Sicily..... \$ 10 00 @ 110 00 a 185 00
Tallow—Duty: 1 cent \$ 10 00. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

American, prime, country and city..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00

Tea—Duty: 25 cents per lb

Hyson, Common to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Superior to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
do Ex fine to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 165 00
Young Hyson, Canton made..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Common to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
do Superior to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
do Ex fine to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 180 00
Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Com to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Sup to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
do do Ex f. to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 160 00
H. Skin & Twankay, Canton made..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Com, to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Sup' to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 150 00
do do Ex f. to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 160 00
Uncolored Japan, Com, to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Sup' to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Ex f. to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 135 00
Oolong, Common to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Superior to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Ex fine to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 130 00
Souchong & Congou, Com, to fair..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Sup' to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do do Ex f. to finest..... \$ 10 00 @ 130 00
Orange Pecco, Common to fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00

Tin—Duty: pig, bars, and block, 15 cents ad val.
Plate and sheets and terne plates, 24 cents \$ 10 00.

Banes..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 28 00
Straits..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 27 00
English..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Plates, charcoal I. C. \$ 10 00 @ 18 00
do I. C. Coke..... \$ 10 00 @ 10 75

Tobacco—Duty: leaf 38 cents \$ 10 00; and manuf. factured, 50 cents \$ 10 00.

The market has been steady during the week, with moderate sales of State and Western leaf.

Lugs (light and heavy) \$ 10 00 @ 9 00
Common leaf do..... \$ 10 00 @ 11 00
Medium do do..... \$ 10 00 @ 15 00
Good do do..... \$ 10 00 @ 16 00
Fine do do..... \$ 10 00 @ 20 00
Selections do do..... \$ 10 00 @ 23 00
Conn. selected wrappers..... \$ 10 00 @ 50 00
do prime wrappers..... \$ 10 00 @ 42 00
do fair wrappers..... \$ 10 00 @ 35 00
do filers..... \$ 10 00 @ 10 00

New York running lots..... \$ 10 00 @ 15 00
Ohio do..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00
Pennsylvania do..... \$ 10 00 @ 15 00
Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers..... \$ 10 00 @ 7 00
Havana, fillers..... \$ 10 00 @ 10 00

Manufactured—

10s and 12s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 70 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 60 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00

12s—(dark) Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 75 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 50 00

18s—Ex. fine, bright..... \$ 10 00 @ 95 00
do do Fine..... \$ 10 00 @ 95 00
do do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 85 00
do do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 75 00

24s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 95 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 85 00

32s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 175 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 125 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 105 00

40s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 225 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 175 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 155 00

50s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 275 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 225 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 205 00

60s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 325 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 275 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 255 00

70s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 375 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 325 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 305 00

80s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 425 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 375 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 355 00

90s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 475 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 425 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 405 00

100s—Best..... \$ 10 00 @ 525 00
do Medium..... \$ 10 00 @ 475 00
do Common..... \$ 10 00 @ 455 00

Whalebone—Duty: foreign fishery, \$ ad val.
South Sea..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 00
North west coast..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 00
Ochotsk..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 00
Polar..... \$ 10 00 @ 2 00

Wines and Liquors—**Liquors**—Duty: Brandy, first proof, \$2 per gallon, other liquors \$2.50. WINES—Duty: value set over 50 cents \$ gallon 20 cents \$ gallon and 25 \$ cent ad valorem over 50 and not over 100, 50 cents \$ gallon and 25 \$ cent ad valorem; over \$1 \$ gallon, \$1 \$ gallon and 25 \$ cent ad val.

Wines and liquors are in light supply, and consequently transactions have been small.

Brandy—J. & F. Martell..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Hennessy..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Armad, Dupuy & Co..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Pinet, Castillon & Co..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Renault & Co..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Jules Robin..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Marrette & Co..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
United Vineyard Proprietary..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Vine Growers Co..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Other brands Cognac..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Pellevoisin-Peres..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Al. Seignette..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Hervet Pellevoisin..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Arzac Seignette..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Other brands Bochelle..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Rum—Jamaica..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
St. Croix..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Gin—Different brands..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Whisky—Scotch and Irish..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
D. mestic—N. E. Rum..... (cur.) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Bourbon Whisky..... (cur.) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Corn Whisky..... (cur.) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Win s—Port..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Burgundy Port..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Sherry..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Madeira..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Fife Sherry..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Malaga, sweet..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
do dry..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Claret, in hinds..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
do in cases..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Champagne..... (gold) \$ 10 00 @ 25 00

Wire—Duty: No. 0 to 18, uncovered, \$2 to \$50
\$100 lb, and 15 \$ cent ad val.

No. 0 to 18..... \$ 10 00 @ 18 00
No. 19 to 26..... \$ 10 00 @ 26 00
Telegraph, No. 7 to 11 Plain, \$ 10 00 @ 26 00

Wool—Duty: costing 12 cents or less \$ 10 00 @ 8 cents \$ 10 00; over 12 and not more than 24, 6 cents; over 24 and not over 32, 10, and 10 \$ cent ad valorem; over 32, 12 cents \$ 10 00, and 10 \$ cent ad valorem; on the skin, 20 \$ cent ad val. Product of the British North American Provinces, free.

The market remains dull at unchanged figures.

American, saxony fleece..... \$ 10 00 @ 75 00
do full blood Merino..... \$ 10 00 @ 70 00
do 1/2 and 1/4 Merino..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
Extra pulled..... \$ 10 00 @ 70 00
Superfine, pulled..... \$ 10 00 @ 65 00
No. 1, pulled..... \$ 10 00 @ 55 00
California, fine, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 40 00
do native..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
do pulled..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
Peruvian, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
Valparaiso, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 27 00
S. American Mestizo, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 37 00
do common, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 23 00
Entre Rios, washed..... \$ 10 00 @ 22 00
do unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 24 00
S. American Cordova..... \$ 10 00 @ 43 00
Donskoi, washed..... \$ 10 00 @ 50 00
Persian..... \$ 10 00 @ 30 00
African, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
do washed..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00
Mexican, unwashed..... \$ 10 00 @ 25 00
do washed..... \$ 10 00 @ 45 00

Zinc—Duty: pig or block, \$150 \$ 100 lb; sheet, 24 cents \$ 10 00.

Sheet..... \$ 10 00 @ 14 00

Freights—

To LIVERPOOL: \$ 10 00 @ 5-10-15-20-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225-2230-2235-2240-2245-2250-2255-2260-2265-2270-2275-2280-2285-2290-2295-2300-2305-2310-2315-2320-2325-2330-2335-2340-2345-2350-2355-2360-2365-2370-2375-2380-2385-

The Railway Monitor.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAILWAYS.—A curious paper has been submitted to the French Academy of Sciences, by M. Lalanne, showing that the apparently fortuitous distribution of Railways over the surface of a large country is in reality subject to certain laws, which may be stated as follows: 1. The meshes of a network of railways, as their number increases tend to assume a triangular form. 2. These triangles have a tendency to form groups of six each round a certain point, which, therefore, is the nucleus of a hexagon. 3. When a pentagon happens to replace the hexagon, there generally is a heptagon somewhere, which makes up the deficiency, so that the number six really represents the average number of lines starting from each point. 4. There are certain exceptional points, such as the capital of the country, towards which more than six lines converge; in this case the number of lines does not exceed twelve. 5. In those districts where the network is still incomplete, there are centres from which only three lines diverge, instead of six; in that case they make equal angles with each other, thus leaving space for the three remaining lines. This strange regularity, now observable in the networks of England, France and North America, depends upon a primordial law which Buffon calls the reason of reciprocal obstacles. Rivers, mountains, forests, or even the mere inequality in the productive force of different soils, have contributed towards the formation of these regular meshes. Among the consequences which M. Lalanne deduces from this theory of his, there is this, that the distance between two agglomerations of population of the same order and near each other, must be an exact multiple of the distance between two agglomerations of an inferior order. Thus, the average distance between two capitals of departments in France is eighty-seven kilometres, that between two contiguous *chefs-lieux d'arrondissements*, is forty-three and a-half kilometres; and between two contiguous cantons, fourteen and a half kilometres; so that the difference between two prefectures is equal to twice the distance between two sub-prefectures, six times that between two cantons, and twenty-four times the average distance between two communes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The following is the plan proposed under the title of amendment No. 6, for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad to the Rock Island Railroad Company for \$5,500,000 in the event of the latter being accepted:

One million dollars, First Division at 100, \$1,000,000; \$214,000 First Division income at 100, \$214,000; 400,000 Second First Division at 75, \$300,000; 590,000 First Oskaloosa at 75, \$442,500; 3,612,000 First Land Grant Western Division at 65, \$2,347,800; 695,000 Second mortgage over all at 50, \$417,000; 266,000 Income on third class at 60, \$159,600; 84,000 Income on Oskaloosa at 70, \$58,800—total \$4,939,700. One year's interest on \$1,214,000, \$84,980; one year's interest on \$990,000, \$52,500; one year's interest on \$1,045,000, \$43,890; one and two-twelfths year's interest on \$3,612,009, \$187,824—total interest \$369,104, which added to \$4,939,700, makes \$5,308,894. Earnings to January 1, 1866, and balance to go to stockholders. Certificates on receipts to be issued by trustees, to bear interest from January 1, 1866. Rock Island Company appoints one trustee; Mississippi and Missouri Company appoints one trustee; Bondholders appoint one trustee. Rock Island Company to foreclose at their expense. Earnings of road to go to Rock Island Company after January 1, 1866.

ERIE AND GREAT WESTERN.—No arrangement has yet been made between the Erie Railway and the Atlantic and Great Western. It is currently reported that the latter have been in treaty with roads south of the Erie, and have obtained facilities which will enable them to shun the Erie and reach this city by a line 64 miles shorter than the present route. The Atlantic and Great Western cars, under the proposed change, would pass from New York City on the following roads:

	Miles.
From New York, via New Jersey Central, to Easton	75
From Easton, via Lehigh Valley, to Mauch Chunk	45
From Mauch Chunk, via Catawissa Road	50
From Catawissa, via Catawissa Road to Williamsport	52
From Williamsport, via Sunbury and Erie, to Corry	210
Total	413
From New York City, via Erie, to Salamanca	415
From Salamanca, via Atlantic and Great Western, to Corry	61
A gain of	64

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Chicago and Alton.		Chicago & Northwestern.		Chicago and Rock Island.		Cleveland and Pittsburg.	
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.
(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(281 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(502 m.)	(204 m.)	(204 m.)
\$109,580	\$100,991	\$261,903.	Jan.	\$232,508	\$273,876	\$585,675.	Jan.
101,355	154,418	252,583.	Feb.	202,521	317,889	481,165.	Feb.
104,372	195,803	258,159.	Mar.	221,709	300,355	506,290.	Mar.
122,084	162,723	263,349.	April	240,651	371,461	467,710.	April
145,549	206,090	312,316.	May	280,209	466,880	668,904.	May
149,137	224,257	343,985.	June	359,888	565,145	727,198.	June
157,948	266,546	391,574.	Aug.	275,506	452,054	688,171.	July
170,044	281,500	359,602.	Sep.	473,186	1,069,605	930,375.	Sep.
170,910	300,879	—	Oct.	551,122	708,714	—	Oct.
166,869	307,803	—	Nov.	435,945	706,496	—	Nov.
153,294	262,015	—	Dec.	404,188	545,943	—	Dec.
1,673,706	2,770,484	—	Year.	3,975,935	5,902,388	—	Year.
Erie Railway.		Hudson River.		Illinois Central.		Marietta and Cincinnati.	
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.
(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(724 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(150 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)
\$345,695	\$984,837	\$908,341.	Jan.	\$458,938	\$501,231	\$525,936.	Jan.
889,949	934,138	886,039.	Feb.	425,047	472,240	418,711.	Feb.
956,445	1,114,508	1,340,626.	Mar.	396,802	356,626	424,870.	Mar.
948,059	1,099,507	1,472,120.	April	270,676	278,540	311,540.	April
848,783	1,072,293	1,332,279.	May	244,771	251,759	351,759.	May
770,148	1,041,975	1,235,525.	June	202,392	253,049	310,049.	June
781,248	994,317	1,152,503.	July	190,364	273,736	—	July
657,092	1,105,364	1,364,126.	Aug.	219,561	306,595	—	Aug.
816,803	1,301,005	1,345,456.	Sep.	265,100	361,600	—	Sep.
965,394	1,222,568	—	Oct.	302,174	410,900	—	Oct.
1,094,649	1,224,909	—	Nov.	295,750	340,738	—	Nov.
1,085,321	1,334,217	—	Dec.	484,550	507,552	—	Dec.
10,469,451	18,429,643	—	Year.	3,726,140	4,274,556	—	Year.
Michigan Central.		Mich. So. North and Indiana.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.
(255 m.)	(285 m.)	(285 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(524 m.)	(666 m.)	(666 m.)
\$342,075	\$302,428	\$306,324.	Jan.	\$243,784	\$256,600	\$395,986.	Jan.
245,538	275,848	241,131.	Feb.	230,508	304,445	366,361.	Feb.
226,439	248,802	344,282.	Mar.	257,227	388,454	413,322.	Mar.
228,495	288,276	327,320.	April	268,613	320,651	366,245.	April
226,453	371,553	401,450.	May	264,835	267,126	333,194.	May
206,291	265,780	365,663.	June	241,296	315,258	402,122.	June
193,328	263,781	329,105.	July	189,145	278,891	309,083.	July
215,449	341,781	413,501.	Aug.	238,012	358,862	474,706.	Aug.
306,168	408,445	476,661.	Sep.	308,106	402,219	484,173.	Sep.
375,488	410,802	—	Oct.	375,567	398,330	—	Oct.
389,704	405,510	—	Nov.	392,360	448,934	—	Nov.
306,186	376,470	—	Dec.	348,048	411,806	—	Dec.
5,143,945	8,966,046	—	Year.	3,302,541	4,110,154	—	Year.
Pittsburg, Ft. W., & Chicago.		Rome, Watert' & Ogdensb.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.
(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(468 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(238 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$337,350	\$290,676	\$684,260.	Jan.	\$25,047	\$38,778	\$—	Jan.
366,598	457,227	696,738.	Feb.	31,619	54,333	—	Feb.
461,965	611,297	886,511.	Mar.	36,912	60,006	—	Mar.
462,987	588,066	738,107.	April	43,058	60,361	—	April
427,094	525,751	601,238.	May	44,885	72,452	91,172.	May
346,845	532,911	650,311.	June	—	—	—	June
250,738	506,640	612,127.	July	49,673	71,359	89,978.	July
407,077	625,547	718,016.	Aug.	51,281	84,483	103,627.	Aug.
463,509	675,360	759,405.	Sep.	—	87,515	181,885.	Sep.
505,514	701,352	—	Oct.	76,186	88,946	—	Oct.
466,300	691,556	—	Nov.	—	—	—	Nov.
457,649	914,082	—	Dec.	—	—	—	Dec.
5,126,064	7,130,465	—	Year.	354,800	587,615	—	Year.
St. Louis, Alton & T. Haute.		Toledo, Wabash & Western.		Mil. and Prairie du Chien.		New York Central.	
1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.
(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(242 m.)	(242 m.)
\$109,808	\$100,572	\$107,078.	Jan.	\$10,072	\$17,078.	\$10,183.	Jan.
110,603	147,485	153,903.	Feb.	76,152	147,485	148,787.	Feb.
120,310	160,497	202,771.	Mar.	126,786	181,297	186,191.	Mar.
123,115	157,786	169,299.	April	170,937	227,200.	193,919.	April
112,798	149,855	177,625.	May	180,689	220,554.	203,514.	May
123,949	155,730	173,722.	June	181,110	221,729.	215,586.	June
118,077	144,942	162,570.	July	182,055	223,773.	211,798.	July
130,378	218,236	218,553.	Aug.	116,379	244,114.	217,044.	Aug.
153,470	234,194	—	Sep.	120,591	243,840.	221,570.	Sep.
144,736	204,785	—	Oct.	151,052	221,570.	—	Oct.
143,748	205,966	—	Nov.	134,563	220,209.	—	Nov.
162,921	204,736	—	Dec.	111,389	265,154.	—	Dec.
UMI							

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.				Principal payable.	Bid.		
Railroad:					Railroad:					
<i>Atlantic and Great Western:</i>					<i>Des Moines Valley:</i>					
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Pa.)	\$2,500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879	97	\$1,740,000	8	Feb. & Aug	1887	
2d do	2,000,000	7	do	1882		348,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1874	
<i>Eastern Coal Fields Branch:</i>	400,000	7	do	1882						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (N. Y.)	1,000,000	7	do	1879	97					
2d do	777,500	7	do	1881						
1st Mortgage, sinking fund, (Ohio)	4,000,000	7	do	1876	97					
2d do	6,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1883						
<i>Atlantic and St. Lawrence:</i>					<i>Detroit and Milwaukee:</i>					
Dollar Bonds	968,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1866	85	2,500,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	
Sterling Bonds	484,000	6	May & Nov.	1878		1,000,000	8	do	1864	
<i>Baltimore and Ohio:</i>					<i>Detroit, Monroe and Toledo:</i>					
Mortgage (S. F.) of 1894	1,000,000	6	Ja Ap' & Ju Oc	1867	97	34,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	
do do 1855	1,128,500	5	Jan. & July	1875	100					
do do 1850	700,000	6	do	1880	100					
do do 1853	2,500,000	6	Ap'l & Oct.	1885	102					
<i>Bellefontaine Line:</i>					<i>Dubuque and Sioux City:</i>					
1st Mortgage (B. & L.) convertible	368,000	7	Jan. & July	1866		1st Mortgage, 1st section	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1863
1st do extended	422,000	7	do	70-79		1st do 2d section	600,000	7	do	1894
2d do do	116,000	7	do	1870						
1st do (P. & C.)	650,000	7	do	1870						
2d o	347,000	7	do							
<i>Belvidere, Delaware:</i>					<i>Easter (Mass.):</i>					
1st Mort. (guar. C. and A.)	1,000,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1867		Mortgage, convertible	590,000	5	Jan. & July	1872
2d Mort.	500,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1885		do do	672,600	6	Feb. & Aug	1874
3d Mort. do	589,500	6	Feb. & Aug	1877			598,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1888
<i>Blossburg and Corning:</i>					<i>Elmira and Williamsport:</i>					
Mortgage Bonds	150,000	6	May & Nov.	1871		1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1873
<i>Boston, Concord and Montreal:</i>					<i>Erie Railway:</i>					
1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865		1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1868
1st do	200,000	6	do	1865		2d do convertible	4,000,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1879
2d do	250,000	7	Jan. & July	1870		3d do	6,000,000	6	do	1883
Sinking Fund Bonds	100,000	6	do	1870		4th do convertible	3,634,600	7	April & Oct	1880
<i>Boston and Lowell:</i>						5th do do	1,002,500	7	June & Dec	1888
Mortgage Bonds	400,000	6	Jan. & July	1873						
<i>Buffalo, New York and Erie:</i>					<i>Erie and Northeast:</i>					
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1877		Mortgage	149,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
2d Mortgage	426,714	7	May & Nov	1872						
<i>Buffalo and State Lines:</i>					<i>Galena and Chicago Union:</i>					
1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1866		1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,981,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882
Income	200,000	7	Jan. & July	69-72		2d do	1,336,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
Erie and Northeast	400,000	7	do	1870						
<i>Camden and Amboy:</i>					<i>Grand Junction:</i>					
Dollar Loans	1,700,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883	90					
Dollar Loan	867,000	6	May & Nov	1889	90					
Consolidated (\$5,000,000) Loan	4,269,400	6	J'ne & Dec.	1893	89					
<i>Camden and Atlantic:</i>					<i>Harrisburg and Lancaster:</i>					
1st Mortgage	490,000	7	Jan. & July	1873		New Dollar Bonds	661,000	6	Jan. & July	1883
2d do	493,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1879						
<i>Catonsville:</i>					<i>Harford and New Haven:</i>					
1st Mortgage	141,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1882		1st Mortgage	927,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1883
Central of New Jersey:	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870	101					
1st Mortgage	600,000	7	May & Nov.	1875	105					
2d do					<i>Harford, Providence and Fishkill:</i>					
<i>Central Ohio:</i>					1st Mortgage	1,037,500	7	Jan. & July	1876	
1st Mortgage W. Div.	450,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1890		2d do sinking fund	1,000,000	6	do	1876
1st do E. Div.	800,000	7	May & Nov	1890						
2d do	800,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1865						
3d do (Sink. Fund)	950,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1885						
4th do do	1,365,800	7	Jan. & July	1876						
Income	1,192,200	7	do	57-62	41					
<i>Cheshire:</i>					<i>Houatonic:</i>					
Mortgage Bonds	600,000	6	Jan. & July	95-98	90	1st Mortgage	191,000	6	Jan. & July	1877
<i>Chicago and Alton:</i>					<i>Hudson River:</i>					
1st Mortgage (Skg Fund), pref.	536,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		1st Mortgage	3,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870
1st do	2,400,000	7	Jan. & July	1892		2d do	110,000	6	do	1889
2d do income	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		3d do sinking fund	2,000,000	7	J'ne & Dec.	1885
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>						3d do	1,840,000	7	May & Nov.	1877
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	111		1,002,000	7	do	1887
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	112					
Bonds, (dated Sept. 30, 1860)	650,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890						
<i>Chicago and Great Eastern:</i>					<i>Illinois Central:</i>					
1st Mortgage	526,000	7	May & Nov.	1877		1st Mortgage, convertible	7,975,500	7	April & Oct.	1875
do	2,400,000	7	do	1892		2d do Sterling	2,896,500	6	do	1875
do	1,100,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1882		Redemption bonds	2,086,000	6	do	1890
<i>Chicago, Burlington and Quincy:</i>					<i>Indiana Central:</i>					
Trust Mortgage (S. F.) convert.	467,000	8	Jan. & July	1883	111	1st Mortgage, convertible	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
do do do inconvert.	3,167,000	8	do	1883	112	2d do	364,000	10	do	1870
Bonds, (dated Sept. 30, 1860)	650,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1890						
<i>Chicago and Milwaukee:</i>					<i>Indianapolis and Cincinnati:</i>					
1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Ap'l & Oct.	1894		1st Mortgage	500,000	7	Jan. & July	1866
2d Mortgage	2,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1898		2d do	400,000	7	do	1862
Extension Bonds	2,000,000	6	do	1890		Real Estate Mortgage	200,000	7	do	1888
<i>Chicago and Rock Island:</i>						1st Mortgage	685,000	7	May & Nov.	1881
1st Mortgage	1,397,000	7	Jan. & July	1870	100					
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton:	379,000	7	do	1867	102	<i>Jeffersonville:</i>				
1st Mortgage	1,249,000	7	May & Nov.	1880		1st Mortgage	187,000	7	Mch & Sept	1861
<i>Cincinnati and Zanesville:</i>						2d do	392,000	7	April & Oct	1873
1st Mortgage	1,300,000	7	May & Nov.	1893						
<i>Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati:</i>					<i>Kennebunk and Portland:</i>					
1st Mortgage	510,000	7	Jan. & July	1890		1st Mortgage	500,000	8	April & Oct	1888
2d do	850,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873		2d do	800,000	6	April & Oct	1870
3d do	244,200	7	M'ch & Sep	1864		3d do	230,000	6	do	1861
<i>Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula:</i>						3d do	250,000	6	do	1862
Dividend Bonds	648,200	8	do	1875						
Surbury and Erie Bonds	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1880	98	<i>La Crosse and Milwaukee:</i>				
Cleveland and Pittsburg:	500,000	7	do	1874		1st Mortgage, Eastern Division	903,000	7	May & Nov.	1872
3d Mortgage	1,157,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1873		2d do	1,000,000	7	Jal. & July	1869
do	1,728,500	7	do	1875						
4th do convertible	1,105,740	6	do	1892	74	<i>Lehigh Valley:</i>				
<i>Cleveland and Toledo:</i>						1st Mortgage	1,465,000	6	May & Nov.	1873
Sinking Fund Mortgage	1,802,000	7	Jan. & July	1885	98					
1st Mortgage	250,000	6	M'ch & Sep	1878	100	<i>Little Miami:</i>				
<i>Connecticut and Passumpsic River:</i>						1st Mortgage	1,300,000	6	May Nov	1883
1st Mortgage	800,000	6	J'ne & Dec.	1876	90					
<i>Cumberland Valley:</i>										
1st Mortgage Bonds	161,000	8	Ap'l & Oct.	1904	92	<i>Michigan Central:</i>				
2d do	109,500	8	do	1904		Dollar, convertible	2,230,500	8	Feb. & Aug	69-72
3d do	283,000	8	Jan. & July	1867		do do	215,000	8	April & Oct	1882
4th do	2,655,500	8	do	1881			4,328,000	8	do	1882
<i>Dayton and Michigan:</i>						Sink Fund, do	4,822,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1892
1st Mortgage	642,000	7	do	18-		do do	682,000	7	do	1877
2d do	162,500	7	do	18-						
Toledo Depot Bonds	100,500	8	do	18-						
<i>Delaware:</i>						1st Mortgage, sinking fund	4,822,000	7	do	1877
1st Mortgage, guaranteed	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873		2d do	682,000	7	do	1876
<i>Delaware, Lackawanna and Western:</i>										
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1875	101					
2d do	600,000	7	M'ch & Sep	1881						
<i>Lackawanna and Western:</i>										
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	900,000	7	Jan. & July	1871	97	<i>Mississippi and Missouri River:</i>				
2d do						1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1885
						do do	2,194,000	7	do	1877
							682,000	7	do	1868
						1st Mortgage, sinking fund	443,000	7	Jan. & July	1891
						1st Mortgage	4,600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893
						2d do	1,000,000	7		

RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST (continued).

DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.		DESCRIPTION.	Amount outstanding.	INTEREST.		MARKET.	
		Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.			Rate.	Payable.	Principal payable.	Bid.
Railroad:											
<i>New Haven and Northampton:</i>											
1st Mortgage	\$500,000	7	Jan. & July	1869			Second Avenue:				
1st do (Hamp. and Hamp.)	103,000	6	do	1873			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1867
<i>New Jersey:</i>							Shamokin Valley and Pottsville:	700,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873
Ferry Bonds of 1855	485,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1873			1st Mortgage	200,000	7	Jan. & July	1871
<i>New London Northern:</i>							Staten Island:				
1st Mortgage	51,000	7	Jan. & July	1871			1st Mortgage	1,400,000	7	April & Oct	1876
<i>New York Central:</i>							Syracuse, Binghamton and New York:	94,000	7	Mch & Sept	1866
Premium Sinking Fund Bonds	6,917,508	6	May & Nov	1883	93		Terre Haute and Richmond:	340,000	7	Jan. & July	1870
Bonds of October, 1863 (renewal)	2,925,000	6	June & Dec	1887			1st Mortgage, convertible	1,000,000	7	Jan. & July	1871
Real Estate Bonds	165,000	6	May & Nov	1883			1st Mortgage	1,391,000	7	June & Dec	1894
Subscrip. Bonds (assumed stocks)	663,000	6	do	1883			1st Mortgage	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1865
Sink. Fund B'ds (assumed debts)	1,398,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1876	102		1st Mort. (Toledo & Wabash)	2,500,000	7	do	1884
Bonds of August, 1859, convert.	604,000	7	do	1876	103		1st do (extended)	1,000,000	7	May & Nov	1875
<i>New York and Harlem:</i>							2d do (Toledo and Wabash)	1,500,000	7	do	1875
1st Mortgage	3,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1872	102		2d do (Wabash and Western)	152,355	7	do	1865
Consolidated Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1893			Sinking Fund Bonds	600,000	7	Jan. & July	1874
3d Mortgage	1,000,000	7	do	1868	97		Equipment bonds				
<i>New York and New Haven:</i>							<i>Troy and Boston:</i>				
Plain Bonds	912,000	7	June & Dec	1866			1st Mortgage	300,000	7	Jan. & July	1887
Mortgage Bonds	1,088,000	6	April & Oct	1875			2d do	300,000	7	Apr. & Oct.	1885
1st Mortgage	232,000	6	Feb. & Aug	73-75			3d do	650,000	7	May & Nov.	1875
<i>Northern Central:</i>							Convertible	200,000	7	Mar. & Sep.	1882
Sinking Fund Bonds	2,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1885	85		<i>Troy Union:</i>				
York and Cumber'l Guar. Bonds	500,000	6	Ja Ap Ju Oc	1877			Mortgage Bonds	500,000	6	Jan. & July	1863
Ball and Susq. S'k'g Fund Bonds	150,000	6	do	1866			do	180,000	6	do	1867
<i>Northern New Hampshire:</i>							<i>Union Pacific:</i>				
Plain Bonds	220,700	6	April & Oct	1874			1st Mort. (conv. into U. S. 6s, 30 yr.)				
<i>North Pennsylvania:</i>							Land Grant Mortgage				
Mortgage Bonds	2,500,000	6	April & Oct	1875	86		1st Mortgage	2,000,000	7	May & Nov.	1861
Charter Mortgage	360,000	10	do	1887			2d do	1,125,000	7	Jan. & July	1867
<i>North Western Virginia:</i>							<i>Vermont Central:</i>				
1st Mortgage (guar. by Baltimore)	1,500,000	6	Jan. & July	1873	98 1/2		1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1863
2d do (Mar. by B. & O. RR.)	1,000,000	6	do	1873	96		2d do	1,750,000	7	April & Oct.	1873
3d do (do do do)	500,000	6	do	1885	98		<i>Vermont and Massachusetts:</i>				
3d do (not guaranteed)	500,000	6	do	1885	30		1st Mortgage	550,000	6	Jan. & July	1863
<i>Norwich and Worcester:</i>							<i>Warren:</i>				
General Mortgage	100,000	7	Jan. & July	1874			1st Mortgage (unregistered)	900,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1873
Steamboat Mortgage	300,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1870			2d do				
<i>Ogdensburg and L. Champlain:</i>							<i>Westchester and Philadelphia:</i>				
1st Mortgage	1,494,000	7	April & Oct	1880	90		1st Mortgage (convert.) Coupon	39,300	7	Jan. & July	1873
2d do (now stock)					92		2d do registered	554,908	8	April & Oct	1878
<i>Oneida and Syracuse:</i>					32 1/2		<i>Western (Mass.):</i>				
1st Mortgage	311,500	7	Jan. & July	70-80			Sterling (\$899,000) Bonds	4,319,520	5	April & Oct	68-71
<i>Pacific:</i>							Dollar Bonds	850,000	6	do	1875
Mortgage, guar. by Mo.	7,000,000	6	Jan. & July	72-87			Albany and W. Stockbridge Bonds	1,000,000	6	Jan. & July	66-76
<i>Panama:</i>							Hudson and Boston Mortgage	150,000	6	June & Dec	D'm'd
1st Mortgage, sterling	416,000	7	April & Oct	1870			1st Mortgage	596,000	6	Jan. & July	1890
1st do do	346,000	7	do	1875			2d do	200,000	6	do	1890
2d do do	1,150,000	7	Feb & Aug	1872			<i>Fork & Cumberland (North. Cent.):</i>				
<i>Peninsula:</i>							1st Mortgage	175,000	6	May & Nov.	1870
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Mch & Sept	1884	75		2d do	25,000	6	Jan. & July	1871
<i>Pennsylvania:</i>							Guaranteed (Baltimore) Bonds	500,000	6	do	1877
1st Mortgage	4,980,000	6	Jan. & July	1880	99		<i>Delaware Division:</i>				
2d do	2,621,000	6	April & Oct	1875	100		1st Mortgage	800,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
2d do, sterling	2,283,840	6	do	1875	99		<i>Delaware and Hudson:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia and Baltimore Central:</i>							1st Mortgage, sinking fund	600,000	7	June & Dec	1865
1st Mortgage	575,000	7	Jan. & July	1876			2d do do do	900,000	7	Mch & Sept	1870
<i>Philadelphia and Erie:</i>							<i>Erie of Pennsylvania:</i>				
1st Mortgage (Sunbury & Erie)	1,000,000	7	April & Oct	1877			1st Mortgage Bonds	752,000	7	Jan. & July	1865
1st do (general)	5,000,000	6	April & Oct	1881			Interest Bonds	161,000	6	do	1868
2d do (general)	4,000,000	6	April & Oct	1901			<i>Lehigh Navigation:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia, Germant. & Norristown:</i>							Unsecured Bonds	2,778,341	6	Mch & Sept	1884
Consolidated Loan	119,800	6	Jan. & July	1865			<i>Monongahela Navigation:</i>				
Convertible Loan	292,500	6	do	1885			Mortgage Bonds	182,000	6	Jan. & July	1876
<i>Philadelphia and Reading:</i>							<i>Morris:</i>				
Sterling Bonds of 1836	408,000	5	Jan. & July	1867			Mortgage Bonds	750,000	6	April & Oct	1876
do do do	182,400	5	do	1880	91 1/2		<i>North Branch:</i>				
Dollar Bonds of 1849	2,856,600	6	April & Oct	1870	91		1st Mortgage	590,000	6	May & Nov.	1876
do do 1861	106,000	6	Jan. & July	1871			<i>Schuykill Navigation:</i>				
do do 1843-4-8-9	1,521,000	6	do	1880			1st Mortgage	1,764,320	6	Mch & Sept	1872
Sterling Bonds of 1843	976,800	6	do	1880			2d do	8,980,670	6	Jan. & July	1882
Dollar Bonds, convertible	564,000	6	do	1886			Improvement	586,500	6	May & Nov.	1870
Lebanon Valley Bonds, convertible	60,000	7	do	1886			<i>Susquehanna and Tide-Water:</i>				
<i>Philadelphia and Trenton:</i>							Maryland Loan	806,000	5	Jan. & July	1864
1st Mortgage	258,000	6	May & Nov.	1868			do Sterling Loan, converted	900,000	5	do	1882
<i>Phila. Wilming. & Baltimore:</i>							Mortgage Bonds	993,000	6	do	1878
Mortgage Loan	812,000	6	Jan. & July	1884			Interest Bonds, pref.	227,569	6	do	1864
<i>Pittsburg and Connellsburg:</i>							<i>Union (Pa.):</i>				
1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.)	400,000	6	Feb. & Aug	1889			1st Mortgage	2,500,000	6	May & Nov.	1883
<i>Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago:</i>							<i>West Branch and Susquehanna:</i>				
1st Mortgage	5,300,000	7	Semi an'ally	1912	104		1st Mortgage	450,000	6	Jan. & July	1878
2d do	5,160,000	7	do	1912	94		<i>Wyoming Valley:</i>				
3d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1912	85		1st Mortgage	750,000	6	Jan. & July	1873
<i>Pittsburg and Steubenville:</i>							<i>1st Mortgage:</i>				
1st Mortgage	1,000,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1881			Marposa Mining:				
2d do	500,000	7	do	1881			1st Mortgage	1,500,000	7	Jan. & July	1868
<i>Raines and Mississippi:</i>							2d do	2,000,000	7	April & Oct	1888
1st Mortgage (Eastern Div.)	680,000	8	Jan. & July	1875	80		<i>Pennsylvania Coal:</i>				
1st do (Western Div.)	758,000	8	do	1875	61		1st Mortgage	600,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1871
<i>Reading and Columbia:</i>							<i>Quicksilver Mining:</i>				
1st Mortgage	800,000	7	Mch & Sept	1879			1st Mortgage	500,000	7	June & Dec	1873
<i>Raritan and Delaware Bay:</i>							2d do	50,000	7	Jan. & July	1879
1st Mortgage, sinking fund	1,000,800	7	Mch & Sept	1888			<i>Miscellaneous:</i>				
2d do	250,000	7	do	1888							
Convertible Bonds	140,000	7	do	1876							
<i>Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg:</i>											
1st Mortgage (Watertown & Water.)	800,000	7	Jun. & Dec.	1874							
2d do (do do do)	900,000	7	do	1862							
1st do (Watertown & Rome)	123,000	7	Mch & Sept	1871							
2d do (do do)	800,000	7	do	1880							
<i>Rutland and Burlington:</i>											
1st Mortgage	1,800,000	7	Feb. & Aug	1863	70						
2d do	937,500	7	do	1863	23 1/4						
3d do	440,000	7	do	1863							
<i>Sacramento Valley:</i>											
1st Mortgage	400,000	10	Jan. & July	1875							
2d do	329,000	10	Feb. & Aug	1881							
<i>St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute:</i>											
1st Mortgage	2,200,000	7	Semi an'ally	1894							
2d do preferred	2,800,000	7	do	1894	70						
2d do Income'd	1,700,000	7	May & Nov.	1894	73						
<i>Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati:</i>											
1st Mortgage (extended)	1,000,										

[October 28, 1865.]

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.	COMPANIES.	Stock out-standing.	Dividend.		Market.
		Periods.	Last p'd.				Bid.	Asked	
Baillroad.									
Albany and Susquehanna	100	1,347,192			New York and Boston Air Line	100	788,047		
Allegany Valley	50	1,947,000			New York Central	50	24,386,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3
Alton and St. Louis	100	500,000	Quarterly	Aug. 14	New York and Harlem	50	5,055,050		97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlantic & Great Western, N. Y.	100	919,153			do preferred	50	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 75
do do Pa.	100	2,500,000			Niagara Bridge & Canadagua	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 3 73 90
do do Ohio	100	5,000,000			New York & New Haven	100	2,980,820	Quarterly	Oct. 4 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115
Baltimore and Ohio	100	13,188,902	April and Oct	Oct. 4	New York Providence & Boston	100	1,508,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Ninth Avenue	100	735,360		
Bellevontaine Line	100	4,434,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3	Northern of New Hampshire	100	3,068,400	June and Dec	June 3 94
Belvidere, Delaware	100	607,118			Northern Central	100	2,328,600	Jan. and July	July 4 28
Berkshire	100	600,000	Quarterly		North Pennsylvania	100	3,344,500	Quarterly	Oct. 2 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90
Blossburg and Corning	50	250,000	June & Dec		Norwich and Worcester	100	3,077,000		62 64
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	8,500,000			Ogdensburg & L. Champlain	100	21,250,000		
Boston and Lowell	500	1,520,000	June & Dec		Old Colony and Newport	100	2,979,000	January	Jan. 7
Boston and Maine	100	4,076,974	Jan. and July	July 4	do preferred	100	3,600,600	Jan. and July	July 4 109
Boston and Providence	100	3,160,000	Jan. and July	July 5	Ohio and Mississippi	100	3,620,480	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4
Boston and Worcester	100	4,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4, 5	Panama (and Steamship)	100	7,000,000	Quarterly	Oct. 6 225 228
Brooklyn Central	100	492,150			Peninsula	100			
Brooklyn City	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pennsylvania	50	20,000,000	May and Nov	May 5 122 123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	366,000			Philadelphia and Baltimore	100	218,100		
Buffalo, New York, and Erie	100	850,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Philadelphia and Erie	100	5,013,054		60
Buffalo and State Line	100	2,300,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5	Philadelphia and Reading	100	20,072,323	Mar. and Nov	Mar. 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burlington and Missouri River	100	1,000,000			Phila., German'tn, & Norrist'n	100	1,358,100	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4 102 110
Camden and Amboy	100	6,472,400	Jan. and July	July 5	Phila., Wilmington & Baltimore	100	8,637,300	Apr. and Oct	Oct. 4 123 127
Camden and Atlantic	50	378,455			Pittsburg and Connellsville	100	1,770,414		
do do preferred	50	682,600			Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	100	8,181,126	Quarterly	Oct. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape Cod	60	681,665	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth	100	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 4 96
Carawissa	50	1,150,000			Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	1,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central of New Jersey	100	5,600,000	Quarterly	Oct. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,360,700		
Central Ohio				Reading and Columbia	50	501,590			
Cheshire (preferred)	100	2,055,925			Rensselaer and Saratoga	50	800,000	Jan. and July	July 4
Chester Valley	50	871,900			Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	1,774,175	Jan. and July	July 5
Chicago and Alton	100	1,783,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rutland and Burlington	100	2,233,378		
do preferred	100	2,425,300	Feb and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Louis, Alton, & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000		38 39
Chicago Burlington and Quincy	100	8,376,510	May & Nov.	N. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	do preferred	100	1,700,000	Annually	May 7 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	1,000,000			Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincin.	100	2,959,000		
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,250,000			do preferred	100	354,866	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 8
Chicago and Northwestern	100	11,990,520	June & Dec		Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	862,571		
Chicago and Rock Island	100	6,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Schuylkill Valley	100	576,000	Jan. and July	July 5
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line	100	1,106,125	3,000,000	May and Nov.	Second Avenue (N. Y.)	100	650,000	Apr. and Oct	
Cincinnati and Zanesville	100	2,000,000			Shamokin Valley & Pottsville	50	639,450	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 8
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati	100	6,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	Sixth Avenue (N. Y.)	100	750,000	Quarterly	125
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula	100	4,000,000	April and Oct	Oct. 4	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.	100	1,200,130		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	50	5,253,625	Feb. and Aug	Aug. p'd	Terre Haute and Richmond	100	1,900,150	Jan. and July	July 5 66
Cleveland and Toledo	50	4,654,800	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Third Avenue (N. Y.)	100	1,170,000	Quarterly	Oct.
Columbus & Indianapolis Cent.	100	1,000,000			Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw	100	1,700,000		
Columbus and Xenia	100	1,490,800	Jan. and July	July 5	do 1 st pref.	100	1,700,000		
Concord	50,000	1,500,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 2 ^d pref.	100	1,000,000		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	250,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Toledo and Wabash	100	2,442,350	June and Dec	June 8
Coney Island and Brooklyn	100	500,000			do do preferred	100	984,700	June and Dec	June 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 65
Connecticut and Passaic	100	392,900			Tioga	100	125,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
do do pref.	100	1,253,300	Jan. and July	July 3	Troy and Boston	100	607,111		
Covington and Lexington	100	1,591,100	Jan. and July	July 4	Troy and Greenbush	100	274,400	June and Dec	June 3
Dayton and Michigan	100	1,582,169			Utica and Black River	100	811,560	Jan. and July	July 2
Delaware	50	406,135	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vermont and Canada	100	2,850,000	June and Dec	June 4 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 100
Delaware, Lacka., & Western	50	6,832,350	Jan. and July	July p'd	Warren	100	2,214,225		44 $\frac{1}{2}$ 45
Des Moines Valley	100	1,550,000			Westchester and Philadelphia	100	634,036		
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	952,350			Western (Mass.)	100	5,665,000	Jan. and July	July 4 130 133
do do pref.	100	1,500,000			Worcester and Nashua	100	1,141,000	Jan. and July	July 3 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	1,781,577			Wrightsville, York & Gettysbg	50	371,050	Jan. and July	July 1
do do pref.	100	1,802,189			Canal.				
Eastern (Mass.)	100	3,155,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chesapeake and Delaware	25	1,343,563		
Eight Avenue, N. Y.	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	Oct.	Chesapeake and Ohio	25	8,228,595		
Elmira, Jefferson, & Canadagua	100	500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delaware Division	50	1,633,350	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 64
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	Jan. and July	July 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Delaware and Hudson	100	10,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 10 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ 147
Erie	100	16,400,100	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 4	Delaware and Raritan	100	398,910		
do preferred	100	4,000,000	Feb. & Aug	Aug. 5	Delaware and Susquehanna	100	200,000	Jan. and July	July 5
Erleand and Northeast	50	8,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lakehead Navigation	50	4,282,930	May and Nov.	May 5 109 110
Fitchburg	100	3,540,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Monongahela Navigation	50	726,500		
Forty-Six'd St. & Grand St. F'y	100	750,000	April and Oct	Oct. 5	Morris (consolidated)	100	1,025,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4 50
Hannibal and St. Joseph	50	2,228,890	Feb. and Aug		do preferred	100	1,175,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 90
do do pref.	100	5,253,836			North Branch	50	138,086		121
Harford and New Haven	100	2,350,000	Quarterly	Oct. 3	Schuylkill Navigation (consol.)	50	1,005,207		56 59
Housatonic	100	820,000			do preferred	50	5,882,805	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
do preferred	100	1,180,000	Jan. and July	July 4	Susquehanna and Tide-Water	50	2,050,070		20 21
Hudson River	100	6,218,042	April and Oct	Oct. 4	do preferred	50	2,750,000		34 40
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	617,500			West Branch and Susquehanna	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5
do do pref.	50	190,750	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wyoming Valley	50	700,000	Quarterly	Sept. 4 133
Illinoian Central	100	22,888,900	Feb. and Aug	Aug 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous.				
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	50	16,889,000	Quarterly	Oct. 4	American Coal	25	1,500,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4 65
Indianapolis and Madison	100	412,000	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	American Telegraph	100	2,314,200		
do do pref.	100	407,900	Jan. and July	July 4	Ashburton Corp.	50	2,000,000		
Jeffersonville	50	1,015,907			Atlantic Mail	100	2,500,000		
Joliet and Chicago	100	1,500,000	Quarterly	Aug. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brunswick City	100	4,000,000	Quarterly	July 35 143
Kennebec and Portland (new)	100	525,000			Bucks County Lead	5	800,000		
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	835,000			Brooklyn Gas	25	2,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4 170
Lehigh Valley	50	6,627,050	Quarterly	Oct. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Canton Improvement	100	600,000		41 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lexington and Frankfort	50	516,573	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Central American Trans.	100	2,314,200		
Little Miami	100	1,981,267	Jan. and July	July 5	Central Coal	100	5,000,000		
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. and July	July 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Citizens (Brooklyn) Gas	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4 103
Long Island	50	1,852,715	Quarterly	Aug. 2	Consolidation Coal, Md.	100	6,000,000		
Louisville and Frankfort	50	1,109,549	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cumberland Coal, preferred	100	5,000,000		
Louisville and Nashville	100	5,605,324	May and Nov.	May 4	Farmers Loan and Trust	100	2,000,000		
McGregor Western	100	2,800,000			Harlem Gas	50	644,000		
Maine Central	100	1,050,500			Hampshire and Baltimore Coal	100	500,000		
Marietta and Cincinnati	50	2,022,484	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	International Coal	100	1,000,000		
do do 1 st pref.	50	6,205,404	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jersey City and Hoboken Gas	20	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5 163 169
do do 2 ^d pref.	50	3,819,771	Feb. and Aug	Feb. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manhattan Gas	50	4,000,000		
Manchester and Lawrence	100	1,000,000	Jan. and July	July 4	Mariposa Gold	100	12,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan Central	100	6,315,906	Jan. and July	July 4 & 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Metropolitan Gas	100	2,500,000		
Michigan Southern and N. Ind.	100	7,539,600	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Minnesota	50	1,000,000		
do do guaran.	100	2,183,600	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	New Jersey Consolidated	100	1,000,000		
do do 1 st pref.	100	2,753,500	May and Nov.	May 4	New Jersey Zinc	100	1,200,000		
do do 2 ^d pref.	100	1,014,000	May and Nov.	May 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	New York Gas Light	50	1,000,000	May and Nov.	Nov.
Milwaukee and St. Paul.	100	1,000,000			New York Life and Trust	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 160
do preferred	100	2,400,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nicaragua Transit	100	1,000,000		
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	50	3,700,000	Jan. and July	July 4	Pacific Mail	100	4,000,000	Quarterly	Aug. 5
Mississippi and Missouri	100	4,352,400			Scrip (paid)	100	4,000,000		
Morris and Essex	50	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pennsylvania Coal	25	3,200,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5 170 176
Nashua and Lowell	100	600,000			Quartz Hill	25	1,000,000		
Nanganck	100	1,000,000			Rutland Marble	100	10,000,000	Jan. and July	July 5 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Bedford and Taunton	100	500,000	June and Dec	June	Saginaw Land, Salt and Min.	25	2,500,000		
New Haven, N. Lond. & Ston	100	738,535			Union Trust	100	1,000,000		
New Haven, N. Lond. and Northampton	100	1,010,000			United States Telegraph	100	3,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 4 65 73
New Jersey	50	4,388,800	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5	United States Trust	100	1,000,000	Feb. and Aug	Aug. 5
New London Northern	100	606,150			Western Union Telegraph	100	1,000,000	Quarterly	Oct. 5 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wilkesbarre (Consolidated) Coal	100	2,015,000			Williamsburg Gas	50	750,000		
Wyoming Valley Coal	100	1,000,000			Williamsburg Gas	50	1,000,000		

Insurance and Mining Journal.

INSURANCE STOCK LIST.

COMPANIES.	Dec. 31, 1864.		DIVIDEND.		Last sales in 30 days.
	Capital.	Net Assets.	Periods.	Last paid.	
Marked thus (*) are participating, and thus (+) write Marine Risks.					
Joint Stock Fire:					
Adriatic	25	\$300,000	203,142	Jan. and July.	July 5
Ent.	50	200,000	211,492	do	July 34 & 30
Agricultural, (Watert' n.)	5	200,000	211,492		
Albany	30	150,000	187,461		
Albany City	100	200,000	200,645		
American*	50	200,000	440,084	Jan. and July.	July 34 & 30
American Exchange	100	200,000	203,363	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
American	50	500,000	529,167	Jan. and July.	July 5
Ast' r.	25	250,000	270,827	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Atlantic (Brooklyn)	50	300,000	347,723	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Baltic	25	200,000	192,631	May and Nov.	May
Beekman	25	200,000	233,536	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Bowery	25	300,000	319,027	June and Dec.	June 5
Brevort	50	150,000	132,306	Jan. and July.	July 5
Broadway	25	200,000	264,386	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Brooklyn (L. I.)	17	153,000	249,764	do	Aug. 10
Capital City (Albany)	100	200,000			
Central Park	100	150,000	159,079	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Citizens'	20	300,000	474,177	Jan. and July.	July 10
City	70	210,000	306,632	Feb. and Aug.	Aug 4 p. sh.
Clinton	100	250,000	289,454	Jan. and July.	July 5 ^(80%)
Columbia*	100	500,000	495,466	do	July
Commerce	100	200,000	229,855	do	July 5
Commerce (Albany)	100	200,000	239,144		
Commercial	50	200,000	269,311	Jan. and July.	July 5
Commonwealth	100	250,000	282,242	April and Oct.	April 5
Continental*	100	500,000	1,174,929	Jan. and July.	July 7
Corn Exchange	50	400,000	299,058	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Croton	100	200,000	227,675	Jan. and July.	July 50
Eagle	40	300,000	401,928	April and Oct.	Oct. 4
Empire City	100	200,000	246,553	Jan. and July.	July 7
Excelsior	50	200,000	255,112	do	July 5 ^(10%)
Exchange	80	150,000	146,024	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 57 ^{1/2}
Far Joint St' k (Meridian)	100	50,000	72,880		102
Firemen's	17	200,000	262,121	Jan. and July.	July 5
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	141,396	do	
Firemen's Trust (Bklyn)	10	150,000	169,340	do	July 5
Fulton	25	200,000	250,239	do	July 5
Gallatin	50	300,000	182,744	May and Nov.	May 5
Gebhard	100	300,000	235,241	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
General	50	500,000	581,900	Jan. and July.	July 5
Glens Falls	10	100,000	150,603		
Globe	50	200,000	224,657	Jan. and July.	July 5
Goodine*	100	300,000	291,092	do	July 5
Greenwich	25	200,000	261,138	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 7
Grocers'	50	200,000	214,373	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Guardian	—	200,000			
Hamilton	15	150,000	167,778	Jan. and July.	July 4
Hanover	50	400,000	491,869	do	July 6
Harmony (F. & M.)	50	300,000	408,153	do	July 5
Hoffman	100	200,000			
Home	100	2,000,000	2,929,698	Jan. and July.	July 5 ^(120%)
Hope	50	200,000	214,017	do	Jan. 5
Howard	50	300,000	433,995	do	July 10 ^(150%)
Humboldt	100	200,000	234,925	do	July 5
Importers' and Traders'	50	200,000	212,413	do	July 6
Indemnity	100	150,000	159,054	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 ^(64%)
International	100	1,000,000	1,079,164	April and Oct.	April 5
Irving	25	200,000	258,083	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Jefferson	30	200,000	261,585	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
King's County (Brooklyn)	20	150,000	113,325	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Knickerbocker	40	200,000	238,115	Jan. and July.	July 5
Lafayette (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	157,483	do	July 5
Lamar	100	300,000	258,142	do	July 5
Lenox	25	150,000	134,916	March and Sep.	Sep. 5
Long Island (Brooklyn)	50	200,000	298,773	Jan. and July.	July 10
Lincoln Fund	50	1,000,000			
Lorillard*	25	1,000,000			
Manhattan	100	500,000	708,874	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Market*	100	200,000	331,793	do	July 10
Mechanics' (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	185,624	do	July 5
Mechanics' and Traders'	25	200,000	242,320	do	July 5
Mercantile	100	200,000	231,315	do	July 3 ^{1/2}
Mercantiles'	50	200,000	293,503	do	July 10
Metropolitan*+	100	1,000,000			
Montauk (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	169,572	do	July 5
Morns (and Inland)	100	200,000	233,255		
Nassau (Brooklyn)	50	150,000	219,046	Jan. and July.	July 7
National	37 ^{1/2}	200,000	249,574	do	July 8
New Amsterdam	25	300,000	348,467	do	July 5
New World	50	200,000	203,224	do	July 4
N. Y. Cent. (Union Sp.)	100	100,000	110,905		
N. Y. Fire and Mar.	100	200,000	262,076	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 6
Niagara	50	1,000,000	1,164,291	Jan. and July.	July 5 ^(110%)
North American*	50	1,000,000	262,076	June and Dec.	June 6 & 50 ^(92%)
North River	25	350,000	888,919	April and Oct.	Oct. 4 ^(91%)
Northwestern (Oswego)	50	150,000	170,952	Jan. and July.	July 5
Pacific	25	200,000	244,239	do	July 7 ^{1/2} ^(115%)
Park	100	200,000	217,876	do	July 5
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	163,347	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5 ^(97%)
People's	20	150,000	135,496	Jan. and July.	July 5
Phar' x	60	500,000	664,957	do	July 5
Relia	200	200,000	249,730	do	July 5
Republic*	100	300,000	451,551	do	July 3 ^{1/2} & 20
Resolute*	100	200,000	232,191	do	July 3 ^{1/2}
Rutgers	25	200,000	205,016	Feb. and Aug.	August 7
St. Mark	25	150,000	159,356	do	Aug. 5
St. Nicholast	25	150,000	156,707	do	Aug. 4
Security*+	50	1,000,000	1,241,874	do	Aug. 7
Standard	50	200,000	263,055	Jan. and July.	July 5
Star	100	200,000	200,559		
Sterling*	100	200,000	205,700		
Stuyvesant	25	200,000	211,189	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 5
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	180,310	Jan. and July.	July 5
United States	36	250,000	343,625	do	July 11 ^{1/2}
Washington*	50	400,000	600,528	Feb. and Aug.	Aug. 4
Western (Buffalo)	100	200,000	303,213		
Williamsburg City	50	150,000	159,236	Jan. and July.	July 5
Yonkers and New York	100	500,000	566,543	do	July 5
Joint Stock Marine:					
Columbian*	100	8,500,000			
Great Western*	100	1,000,000	8,177,437		
Mercantile Mutual*	100	640,000	1,322,469		
Washington*	100	957,400	551,659		

MARINE MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.	COMPANIES, &c.	Am'ts.	Value.
Atlantic.					
(6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.	(6 p. c. Feb.)	\$	Per cent.
Scrip of 1864	2,509,520	@@	Scrip of 1865	2,705,060	@@
"	300	@@	"	300	@@
Columbian.			Orient Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)			(6 p. c. Mar.)		
Scrip of 1863	255,000	@@	Scrip of 1859	121,460	@@
"	350,000	27 ^{1/2} @@	"	1860	@@
"	350	@@	"	1861	@@
"	350	@@	"	1862	@@
"	350	@@	"	1863	@@
"	350	@@	"	1864	@@
Commercial.			Pacific Mutual.		
(6 p. c. July.)			(6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1859	\$8,120	95	Scrip of 1861	129,570	@@
"	81,120	90	"	131,270	@@
"	45,660	85	"	130,770	@@
"	84,120	80	"	135,500	@@
"	126,540	73	"	136,800	@@
"	108,550	70	"	138,100	@@
Gt Western.			Sun Mutual.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)			(6 p. c. Nov.)		
Scrip of 1861	423,404	@@	Scrip of 1862	129,000	@@
"	186	@@	"	130,000	@@
"	1864	@@	"	135,000	@@
"	1865	@@	"	136,000	@@
Merchant.			Union.		
(6 p. c. Feb.)			(6 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1862	90,730	60	Scrip of 1863	102,440	@@
"	136,300	55	"	108,650	@@
"	80,130	50	"	117,320	@@
"	42,700	45	"	127,320	@@
"	65,470	40	"	130,180	@@
"	111,580	35	"	135,420	@@
"	86,630	30	"	136,500	@@
"	101,340	25	"	137,570	@@
Mutual.			Washington Marine.		
Buffalo (7 p. c.)			(7 p. c.)		
Scrip of 1863	24,915	@@	Scrip of 1864	10,000	@@
"	1864	@@	"	30,000	45
"	1865	@@	"	80,000	30
PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.			PETROLEUM STOCK LIST.		
COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.	COMPANIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Ademantine Oil.	50	1 25	Maple Shade of N. Y.		
Alleghany			Maple Shade of Phil.		
Allen Wright			Montana	7 65	8 00
Beekman			Mount Vernon	56	57
Bennhoff Reserve			National Oil of N. Y.	55	75
Bennhoff Run	18 80	14 00	N. York Phila. and Baltimore Consol.		
	23	33	New York & Newark		
Black Creek			Noble Well of N. Y.		
Blood Farm			Nobie & Delamater		
Bradley Oil	1 10		Rock Oil	40	75
Brevoort			Northern Light	1 60	2 00
Brooklyn			Oceanic	35	57
Buchanan Farm	66	68	Oil City Petroleum		
California			Oil Creek of N. Y.	1 50	1 60
Central	27 00	30 00	Pacific		
Cherry Run Petrol'm	24	25	Palmerton		
Clinton	65		People's Petroleum		
Commercial	85	1 10	Phillips		
Consolidated of N. Y.			Pit Hole Creek	7 05	7 10
De Kalb			President	1 50	2 20
Dalzell			Rawson Farm		
Devon Oil	40	45	Revenue		
Emp' City Petrol'm			Rynd Farm	87	95
Enterprise	90		Shade River	3 50	
Excelsior	73	80	Southard	67	80
First National	68	70	Standard Petroleum		
Fountain Petroleum			Story & McClintock		
Fulton Oil			Success		
Germany	32	33	Tack Pet'l'm of N. Y.	28	30
G't Western Consol.			Talman		
Guild Farm			Tarr Farm		
HamiltonMcClintock	5 00	7 00	Terragenta		
Heydrick	98	1 10	Titus Oil		
Heydrick Brothers	99	1 00	Titus Estate		
Hickory Farm	99	99	Union		
Hight Gate			United Pet'l'm F'ms.	50	65
Ivanhoe	2 15	2 40	United States Pet'l'm		
Inexhaustible			Candle		
Island			Venango		
Knickerbocker Pet'l'm	17	20	W. Virg. Oil and Coal		
Liberty	55		Woods & Wright	1 03	1 05

TABLE OF LETTER POSTAGES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Asterisk (*) indicates that in cases where it is prefixed, unless the letter be registered, prepayment is optional; in all other cases prepayment is required.

Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.	Not Exc. cts.	Countries.	Not Exc. cts.				
								Exc. cts.	Exc. cts.	Exc. cts.	Exc. cts.
Acapulco.	10		C. Am. Pac. Sloop, via Panama	10		Holland, open mail, via London, by					
Aden, British Mail, via Southampton	33		Ceylon, open mail, via London, by	21		British ptk.	5				
Alexandria, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid 36c).	*38		American packet	5		Holstein, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 33c).	*35				
do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*30		do open mail, via London, by	60		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail.	*25				
do French mail.	*30 *60		do French mail	83		do French mail	*27 *54				
do open mail, via England, by Am. ptk.	21		do do Marseilles	45		Honduras.	35				
de open mail, via England, by British ptk.	5		Chili.	34		Indian Archipelago, French mail	30				
Algeria, French mail	*15 *30		China, Brit. mail via Southampton	45		do British mail, via					
Arabia, British mail, via Southampton	33		do do Marseilles	53		Marseilles	39				
do do Marseilles	39 45		do do Br'n or Hmb'g ml. via Trieste	55		Ionian Islands, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 36c).	*38				
Argentine Republic, via England	45		do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via			do French mail	*30 *60				
do via France, in French mail from Bordeaux	30 60		Marseilles and Suez	72		do British mail, via Eng- land	35 49				
Ascension, via England	45		do French mail	60		Japan, British mail, via Southampton	45				
Aspinwall	10		do by mail to San Fran, thence			do do via Marseilles	53				
Australia, British mail via Sth'mpt'n	33		by private ship	3		do French mail	30 60				
do do Marseilles	39 45		Constantinople, Prus. closed mail, (if prepaid, 38c).	*40		Liberia, British mail	33				
do by private ship from New York or Boston	5		do French mail	*20 *60		Lombardy, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 40c).	*42				
do Fch. mail (Sth Austr' Co.)	*30 *60		do by Br'n or Hmb'g mail	*32		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15				
do by Beem. or Hamb'g mail			do open mail, via London, by			do French mail	*21 *42				
via Marseilles and Suez	50 102		Am. packet	21		Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail	*30				
do by Bremen and Hamb'g mail via Trieste	55		do open mail, via London, by			do Grand Duchy, Prussian closed mail, when pre- paid	28				
Austria and its States, Prussian closed mail	*30		Brit. packet	5		do Grand Duchy, French mail	*21 *42				
do do Prussian closed ml. when prep'd	28		Corfu—see Ionian Islands			do Grand Duchy, Bremen mail	*15				
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*15		Corsica, British mail by Am. packet	21		do Grand Duchy, Hamburg mail	*15				
do do (except prov. in Italy) Fch. mail	*21 *47		do do Brit. packet	5		Madeira, Island of, via England	29				
Azores Island, British mail via Por.	29 32		do French mail	*15 *30		Majorca and Minorca, British mail	33				
Baden, Prussian closed mail (if prep'd 28cts).	*30		Costa Rica	10		do French mail	30 60				
do Bremen or Hamburg mail	15		Curacao via England	10		Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast)	34				
do French mail	*21 *42		Denmark, Prus. closed mail (if pre- paid, 38cts).	*35		do to places excepted above	10				
Bahamas, by direct st'r from N. Y.	5		do by Brem. or Hmb'g mail	*20		Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin), Prussian closed mail	*30				
Batavia, British mail via Southampton	45		do French mail	*27 *54		do do when p'paid	28				
do do Marseilles	53		East Indies, open mail, via London, by			do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15				
do French mail	30 60		American pack't.	21		do French mail	*21 *42				
Bavaria, Prussian closed mail	*30		do open mail, via London, by			Montevideo, via England	45				
do do when prep'd	28		British packet	5		Mauritius, British mail, via South'pt'n	33				
do do by Brem. or Hamb'g mail	*15		Prussia, closed mail, via			do do via Marseilles	39 45				
do do French mail	*21 *42		Trieste	68		do French mail	30 60				
Belgium, French mail	*21 *42		do (Lng. possessions) Prus. closed mail, via Trieste	36		Mexico, (except Yucatan, Matamoras and Pacific coast)	34				
do closed mail, via England	*27		do Br'n or Hmb'g mail, via			do to places excepted above	10				
do open mail, via London, by			Marseilles and Suez	72		Mecklenburg, (Strelitz and Schwerin), Prussian closed mail	*30				
American packet	21		do by Br'n or Hamb'g mail, via Trieste	64		do do when p'paid	28				
do open mail, via London, by	5		do French mail	30 60		do (Strelitz and Schwerin), by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15				
do by French mail	*21 *42		Ecuador	34		do French mail	*21 *42				
Beyrouth, Prussian closed mail, (if prepaid, 38cts).	*40		Falkland Islands, via England	33		Montevideo, via France, by Fr'n' mail from Bordeaux	45				
do French mail	*30 *60		France	*15 *30		Naples, Kingdom of, Prus. clos'd mail	30				
Bogota, New Granada	18		Frankfort, French mail	*21 *42		do do French mail	*21 *42				
Bolivia	34		do Prussian closed mail	*30		do by Bremen and Hamburg mail	22				
Brazils, via England	45		do do when			Nassau, N. Prov., by direct steamer from N. York	5				
do France, in Fch. mail from Bordeaux	*33 *66		prepaid	*28		Netherlands, The, French mail	*21 *42				
Bremen, Prussian closed mail	*30		do Bremen or Hamburg mail	*15		do open mail, via Lon., by Amer. ptk.	21				
do do do when prep'd	28		French mail	*21 *42		do open mail, via Lon., by British ptk.	5				
do Bremen mail	*10		Bremen mail	*15		New Brunswick	*10				
do Hamburg mail	*15		do (except Luxemburgh) Hamburg mail	*15		Newfoundland	10				
do French mail	*21 *42		Gibraltar, French mail	42		New Granada, (except Aspinwall Panama)	18				
Brit. A. Am. Prov., except Canada and New Brunsw'k not over 3,000 m.	*10		do open mail, via London, by			New South Wales, British mail, via					
do do do exceeding 3,000 m.	*15		Amm. ptk.	24		Southampton	33				
Brussels, Prussian mail	*30		do open mail by British ptk.	1		do do British mail, via					
do do when prep'd	28		Great Britain and Ireland	*24		Marseilles	39 45				
do by Brem. or Hamb'g ml.	*15		Greece, Prussian closed mail, (if pre- paid, 40c).	*42		do do French mail	*30 *60				
do French mail	*21 *42		do by Bremen or Hamburg mail	*30 *60		do by mail to San Francisco	3				
Buenos Ayres, via England	45		do open mail, via London, by			New Zealand, British mail, via South- hampton	33				
do via France by French mail from Bordeaux	30 60		British ptk.	5		do British mail, via Mars'l's	39 45				
Canada	*10		Hamburg, by Hamburg' mail, direct			do French mail	*30 *60				
Canary Islands, via England	33 45		from New York			Nicaragua, Pacific slope, via Panama	10				
Cape of Good Hope, Brit. mail, via			do Bremen mail			do Gulf Coast of					
Southampton	45		do Prussian closed mail			Norway, Prus. closed mail, (if p'paid, 42c).	*46				
do do Brit. mail via			do do do when			do by Bremen or Hamb'g mail	*38				
Marseilles	53		prepaid	28		do French mail	*33 *66				
ape de Verde Islands, via England	29 37		do French mail	*21 *42		Nova Scotia—see Brit. N. American Prov's.					
do do in Fch. mail, via Bord'x and Lisbon	30 60		do open mail, via London, by			Oldenburg, Prus. closed mail, (if pre- paid, 28c).	*90				

	Not Exc.	Not Exc.	Exc.	Exc.
Countries.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Oldenburg, by Bremen or Hamburg mail,	13			
do French mail,	21	42		
Panama,	10			
Paraguay, British mail, via England,	45			
Peru,	22			
Philippine Islands, British mail, via Southampton,	45			
do do British mail, via Marseilles,	53			
do do French,	30	60		
Poland, Prussian closed mail (if prepaid, 25c),	37			

Insurance.

NIAGARA
Fire Insurance Company.

No. 12 Wall Street.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, JANUARY 1st, 1865, 270,358

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Chartered 1850. Cash Dividends paid in 15 years, 25 per cent.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Capital, \$2,500,000
Cash Capital and Accumu-
lation, 2,550,000
Losses Paid, 1,000,000
Dividends Paid to Policy-
holders, 750,000

From the great success of this Company, they are enabled to offer superior advantages to policy-holders. Life-policies are issued, payable in annual, or in one, five, or ten annual, installments; also, non-forfeiture endowment policies, payable in ten annual payments, which are paid at death, or on arriving at any particular age. Life insurance, as an investment, has no superior, as it has saved millions of dollars to the insured, and thousands of families from ruin. Dividends are paid to policy-holders, thus enabling them to continue their policies, if otherwise unable to do so.

This favorable feature has been the means of saving many policies that would have been forfeited for want of means to continue them, and, in several instances, families, once wealthy, have thus been saved from utter ruin.

HENRY STOKES, Pres. C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary
J. S. HALEY, Ass. Sec. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary
ABRAM DUBoIS, Medical Examiner.OFFICE OF THE
M O R R I S
FIRE AND INLAND
Insurance Company,
31 Pine Street.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1865.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.00
CASH CAPITAL, paid in, & Surplus, 885,040.57

Policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire issued on the most favorable Terms.

B. C. MORRIS, Pres't.
W. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, New York.Cash Capital, \$1,000,000
Assets July 1, 1865, 1,400,000

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Cargo or Freight; also against loss or damage by Fire.

If Premiums are paid in Gold, Losses will be paid in Gold.

The Assured receive twenty-five per cent of the net profits, without incurring any liability, or in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Scrip Dividend declared Jan. 10, 1855.

FIFTY PER CENT.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, 2d Vice Pres.
JOHN C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.

Insurance.

NATIONAL LIFE
AND
Travelers' Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 243 BROADWAY.

Authorized Capital \$500,000

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD A. JONES, ORISON BLUNT,
SAMUEL J. GLASSKEY, HOWELL SMITH,
T. B. VAN BUREN, F. H. LUMMUS,
SYLVESTER M. BEARD, W. M. PRINCE,
ROBERT CROWLEY, SYLVESTER TEATS,
WILLIAM COIT, JOSEPH WILDE,
J. C. DIMMICK, A. A. LOW,
HENRY CLKWS, CHAS. CURTISS,
ALBERT WRIGHT, ASHER S. MILLS,
JOHN A. ISELIN, WM. H. WEBB,
H. P. FREEMAN, HENRY J. RAYMOND,
NICHOLAS E. SMITH, SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES E. DOW, SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
EDWARD A. JONES, President.
W. M. PRINCE, Vice-President.
ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary
T. B. VAN BUREN, Treasurer.
S. TEATS, M.D., Medical Examiner.
E. H. JONES, Superintendent of Agencies.
E. F. FOLGER, General Railway Agent.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES are issued on the Mutual plan. All the profits in this department are divided *pro rata* among the Policy Holders. All policies to be *incontestable* after five years from date, and non-forfeitable after two annual payments. A loan of one-third of the amount of premium will be made; also, thirty days' grace given payment of premiums.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLICIES are granted, covering accidents of all descriptions, including the traveler's risk. If issued

WITHOUT COMPENSATION, they provide for death, if caused by accident; but in case of injury only, the insured receives no compensation. If granted

WITH COMPENSATION, the full amount assured is payable to the family in case of death caused by accident and occurring within three months from the date of injury. Or, in case of injury causing disability, the insured receives a weekly compensation until he is able to attend to his business, such time not to exceed twenty-six weeks. The policy covers all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Assaults by Burglars, Robbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun-stroke, the effects of Explosions, Floods, and Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, and all other kinds of accidents.

TEN DOLLARS secures a general Accident Policy for
TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, with a Weekly Compensation of
TEN DOLLARS.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE TICKETS for any length of time, from one day to twelve months are on sale at the various Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices and Agencies.

MARINE RISKS AND SPECIAL VOYAGES. Policies are granted insuring against death by accident while sailing in steamer or sailing vessels; also for special voyages.

Full information, together with Tables of Rates, &c., can be obtained at the Home Office, or by application to the State Agent.

SUN
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
(INSURANCE BUILDINGS)

49 WALL STREET.

ASSETS, Oct. 4, 1864 \$2,383,487 45

DIVIDEND THIRTY PER CENT.

This Company insures against Marine Risks on Vessels, Freight, and Cargo; also, against Inland Navigation Risks.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to a return premium in gold.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Pres't.
EDWARD P. ANTHONY, Vice-Pres't.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Sec'y.THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1865, OVER \$13,500,000

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

R. A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

S. TEATS, ISAAC ABBATT.

T. B. VAN BUREN, THEO. W. MORRIS.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS

Dry Goods.

GUITERMAN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Shawls, Dress Goods, & Scarfs,
68 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.

SEYMORE & LACY,
Manufacturers of Ruches and
Nett Goods.

No. 63 READE STREET,
UT STAIRS,
NEW YORK

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Auctioneer.
By Kobbe & Corlies,
Stores Nos. 87 and 99 LEONARD Street.

TUESDAY, Oct. 21,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND SPECIAL SALE
OF IRISH LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
Paper, for all sums of \$100 and upward.

ALSO,
HOSIERY AND HOSIERY GOODS, GLOVES, &c.
Catalogue and samples on the morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF ST. ETIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS, MILLINE-
RY, GOODS GENERALLY.
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums over \$100.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,
MENS' AND WOMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Also, large sale of GERMANTOWN HOSIERY.
On a credit of four months, for approved endorsed
notes, for all sums of \$100 and upwards.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,
Special sale of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, etc.

SATURDAY, Nov. 4,
At 10 o'clock, at the salesroom,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS

Banks and Bankers.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS.

No. 83 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Negotiate Loans and Business Paper, make Collections, purchase and sell Government and other Securities on Commission, receive money on deposit and allow interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, on daily balances which may be drawn at any time; or will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest payable on demand.

JOHN J. CISCO, of the U. S. Treasury in N. Y.
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

Government Agency, and Designated Depository of the United States.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Pres't. JOHN T. HILL, Cash'r

THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York,
63 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN ST.

Terms for Banks and Bankers Accounts:

Takes New England money at 1-10 and New York State $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. discount.

Checks on Albany, Troy, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore at par.

Interest collected, and credited in Gold or Current as directed.

Revenue Stamps supplied—\$20 with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. disc't.

do do do 100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

do do do 1,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do

All classes of Government Securities bought and sold.

Redeems for National Banks, at present, without charge, using the Bill for the Army.

Receives National Currency at par, put to credit of any Bank, or pays Sight Drafts for it.

7-30 Notes bought and sold at market rates.

The United States 5 per cent., one year, and two years, and two year Coupon Notes, received on deposit from regular dealers, or those choosing to become so at market rates.

Will deliver new Fractional Currency, at your Bank, in sums not less than \$1,000, per Express, and bags of \$50 1 cent and 2 cent, and \$30 3 cent coin, free of charge.

The above is in reply to numerous inquiries for terms. Any further information by writing to the undersigned.

The paid up Capital of this Bank is ONE MILLION DOLLARS, with a large surplus.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. HILL, Cashier.

NEW YORK, July 22 1865.

Banks and Bankers.

**L. P. MORTON & Co.,
BANKERS,
35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.**

Are prepared to draw Sterling Bills of Exchange, at sight, or sixty days, on the **Union Bank of London**, in sums to suit purchasers; and also to issue Circular Letters of Credit, on this Bank, for Travellers' use.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FOR SECURITIES EXECUTED ABROAD. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to Cheques at sight.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of Dividends, Drafts, &c

Banking and Collecting Office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, 243 BROADWAY,

Interest allowed on call deposits at the rate of four per cent; on deposits of three months and over, five per cent, and six per cent on deposits of six months and over. Any deposit may be drawn on ten days' notice, and interest allowed the same as deposits on call. Collections promptly made and returned with quick dispatch. Government and other securities bought and sold. Possessing every facility, will execute all orders and commissions at the very best market rates. Refer by permission to S. C. Thompson, Pres. 1st Nat. Bk., N. Y., A. N. Stout, Pres. Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk., N. Y., W. H. Johnson, Pres. Han. Bk., N. Y., James Bush, Pres. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bk., N. Y., S. K. Green, Pres. 3d-av. Savings Bk., N. Y., N. L. Buxton, Irving Savings Bk., N. Y., Hon. Geo. Odyke, Ex-Mayor, N. Y., Hon. James Harper, Ex-Mayor, N. Y.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Bankers,**

**COR. OF PINE and NASSAU STS.,
ISSUE**
Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit,

For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

Commercial Credits, for use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States,

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, No. 24 PINE STREET, WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA, and JAMES GOLDIE, Agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, 201 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
RICHARD BERRY, President.
ANTHONY HALEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 | SURPLUS....\$1,200,000
This Bank will issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest on favorable terms.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW YORK, August, 21, 1865.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, No. 139 BROADWAY,

Seven-thirty Loan Agent

Gold Bonds and Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,** No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Also Commercial Credits.

**CULVER PENN & CO.,
BANKERS,** 19 & 21 Nassau Street, New York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS FROM BANKS, BANKERS AND OTHERS,
And allow interest on balances at the rate of Four per cent per annum.

Banks and Bankers.

**LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,**
No. 94 BROADWAY AND No. 6 WALL ST.

Dealers in Government and other Securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

A. G. GATTELL, Pres't. { Capital, \$500,000
A. WHILLDIN, V. Pres't. }

**THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.**
Attends to business of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.

J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.**
(The First National Bank Organized.)

Capital.....One Million Dollars.

This Bank invites the accounts of Country Banks and Bankers; will allow four per cent interest on daily balances, and make collections at most favorable rates.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all classes dealt in.

C. H. CLARK, President.
MORTON MCMICHAEL, JR., Cashier.
GEO. PHELLER, Manager Loan Dept.

**B. HUTCHINGS BADGER,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,**
36 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Northwest. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Government Securities bought and sold on commission, either in New York or Chicago, and carried on margins when desired. New York correspondent and reference.

Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

**BURNETT, DRAKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
BOSTON.**

GOLD, STOCK, AND BOND BROKERS.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Brokers' Board.

Miscellaneous.

**THE DURANGO
SILVER MINES.**
Office: No. 73 WILLIAM ST., N. Y.

**Fire, Burglar, and Damp-proof
Safes,**

AND POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

The reputation that the Alum Patent Safes have enjoyed for many years of perfect impenetrability by fire, entire freedom from dampness (the great evil of every other safe) commends them to the attention of all persons requiring protection from fire and burglars. These safes are the only ones constructed of heavy angle iron and corner braces, which cannot be cut through. Bankers and Jewelers requiring fire or burglar proof depositories, or both combined, are invited to examine the specimens at our factory, where they can readily satisfy themselves of their superiority.

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 79 & 80 Walker Street, N. Y.

North American Lloyd.

**THE NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND BREMEN.**

Working Capital - - \$1,000,000

IN 10,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHARES, SINGLY OR IN LOTS, RECEIVED, AND PROSPECTUSES FURNISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED EVERY DAY, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 10 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

RUGER BROTHERS, 45 BEAVER STREET.

Fire Insurance.

**GERMANY
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

NO. 4 WALL STREET, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000,

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

THIS COMPANY INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

MAURICE HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Vice-Pres.
JOHN E. KAHL, Secretary.

Express and Steamship Co's.

OFFICE OF

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY,**

NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHIPPIERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that, having been appointed Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive Freightings for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America, and Western Coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or Freight Office on dock foot of Canal street. Steamers will sail on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight must be delivered on dock foot of Canal street.

Bills of Lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual Package Express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing days. Our Letter Bags will close at 11 1/2 A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, a letter bag will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel, and on the dock foot of Canal street.

Our franked envelopes will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our offices, No. 84 Broadway and Canal street dock. All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

Californian Coupons bought at best rates. Exchange on Dublin and London, £1 and upwards. On Paris, in sums to suit. For sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MEXICAN

Express Company.

Capital \$2,000,000

Shares \$100 each.

20 PER CENT PAID ON SUBSCRIPTION.

Trustees.

E. DE COURCILLON.....City of Mexico.

I. I. HAYES416 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARENCE A. SEWARD22 Nassau St., N. Y.

HENRY SANFORD59 Broadway, N. Y.

L. W. WINCHESTER65 Broadway, N. Y.

PETER A. HARGOUS8 Pine St., N. Y.

HENRY B. PLANTAugusta, Ga.

JOHN HOEY59 Broadway, N. Y.

B. HAYNESSan Francisco, Cal.

HENRY R. MORGAN24 Broadway, N. Y.

ISAIAH BABCOCK59 Broadway, N. Y.

Agency for sale of Stock in New York, Office of WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER, No. 5 New St.

Counsel for the Company, BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 29 Nassau St.

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS.

(ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1865.)

CARRINGTON & CO.,

80 BROADWAY, N. Y.

By each steamer of American & Mexican M. S. S. Co.